FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 MAY 1986

Iran-Iraq War

Iranian forces "crushed" an Iraqi attack in the northern Hajj 'Umran area 14 May, killing 200 Iraqis and downing seven Iraqi helicopters, Iran announced in military statements reported by IRNA. Further south, Iranian warplanes launched raids on Iraqi armored vehicles in the Faqqeh sector 14 May, according to IRNA. An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio claimed that an Iranian F-4 was downed in the East Maysan sector 13 May, but an Iranian spokesman cited by IRNA "categorically" denied this claim, asserting that all Iranian planes returned safely from raids in the Faqqeh sector that day.

In Baghdad, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn met with visiting Jordanian King Husayn 13 May for talks that covered Iraq's "sound situation" in the face of the "criminal Iranian aggression," Baghdad radio reported. The two leaders also discussed bilateral relations and the Arab situation.

As for the Gulf, a Tehran radio commentary maintained that the U. S. statement of concern about attacks on shipping is designed to prepare the political ground for launching "aggressive contingency measures" against Iran.

Israel

Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, in an Independence Day interview with IDF radio, asserted that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has recently committed "cardinal mistakes." Asked about Syria's involvement in the 17 April attempt to blow up an El Al plane, Peres said the Syrians "have denied that this decision was made by the central government." A katyusha rocket attack hit the Galilee panhandle 13 May, injuring three people, Jerusalem radio reported, adding that security forces think the missiles were fired from an area outside Israel's security zone in southern Lebanon.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated in a 12 May speech carried by JANA that the Tokyo summit was a failure and that economic sanctions against Libya will rebound on the states which have imposed them. Sanctions provide Libya with an opportunity to end its economic dependence on the capitalist markets of Europe and Japan, to dispense with "false" consumer products, and to become self-sufficient in agricultural production, Al-Qadhdhafi maintained.

As for the row with Spain over alleged Libyan links with Spanish extreme right-wing elements, Tripoli radio said the Foreign Liaison Bureau summoned the Spanish ambassador to inform him of Libya's "absolute denial" of Spanish media reports on the issue. A commentary by JANA's political editor asserted that Spain has chosen to "fabricate" the story as a result of its "full partiality to the U.S. hostile stand." In another development affecting Libyan-Spanish relations, AFP noted that members of the "Call of Jesus" group held by the Spanish authorities have admitted receiving money and orders from the Libyan People's Bureau in Madrid.

In Havana, Libyan special envoy 'Ali Hudayri stated that his talks with the Cuban authorities will cover "measures that will allow us to confront North American terrorism," according to the Spanish agency EFE.

PLO, Jordan, and Egypt

Commenting on King Husayn's recent meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, Fatah deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir told the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD* that the Jordanian monarch rejected Mubarak's proposal to hold a Jordanian-PLO summit under Egyptian auspices, Radio Monte Carlo reported. The PLO has little hope of resuming political cooperation with Jordan soon, he asserted, but it is "premature" to say that Mubarak's mediation efforts have failed.

Qatar-Bahrain

Qatar has told civil airlines that it is prohibiting air traffic over areas of dispute with Bahrain, particularly Fasht al-Dibal island, Kuwait's *AL-SIYASAH* reported. The airline companies were informed that the changes in civil air routes are due to military air activities.

Pakistan-DRA

Pakistan lodged a strong protest with the DRA over a number of recent cross-border attacks by DRA forces that caused casualties inside Pakistan, Karachi radio reported. The protest concerned several recent air raids as well as a 13 May artillery attack that killed 14 people and wounded over 20 others in Kurram Agency.

As for the UN-sponsored Pakistani-Afghan indirect talks in Geneva, Karachi radio said progress is being made and more important issues are being discussed. A Pakistani spokesman cited by the radio noted that talks will be held on a timetable for withdrawal for foreign forces if a consensus is reached on the principles of the fourth instrument of the proposed comprehensive agreement.

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PLO's Al-Wazir Says King Husayn Rejects Meeting

JN131517 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the PLO forces, affirmed today in a statement to the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* that King Husayn of Jordan rejected a proposal by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Aqaba last Sudany calling for a Jordanian-PLO summit under Egypt's supervision.

Sees 'Little Hope' of Resuming Ties

JN131833 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has asserted that King Husayn rejected a proposal to hold a Jordanian-PLO summit under Egyptian auspices. He said that President Mubarak made this proposal to the Jordanian monarch when the two met in Aqaba the day before yesterday.

In a statement to the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, the Palestinian official said that the PLO has little hope of resuming political cooperation with Jordan soon but that it is premature now to say that President Mubarak's efforts to effect a reconciliation between Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat have failed.

Abu Jihad held the United States and Israel responsible for the current rift between Jordan and the PLO, adding that the two states succeeded in placing the two sides on a deadend path.

Abu Jihad also said that Jordanian and Palestinian officials are doing their utmost to preserve their fraternal relations and avert the problems and reasons for tension that might arise from time to time.

USSR Responds 'Favorably' to 'Arafat Request

LD131306 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Paris, May 13. (MAP) — Soviet leaders have favorably responded to a request by PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat asking them to contribute to an inter-Palestinian reconciliation, affirmed a senior Palestinian official.

According to PLO representative to Romania, quoted by the Paris-based magazine *KUL AL-ARAB*, the last meeting between 'Arafat and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev ushers a new phase in the Mideast crisis. This meeting, he added, had crowned intensive Soviet-Palestinian talks, mainly those undertaken by head of PLO's Political Department Faruq Qaddumi.

The Palestinian official also pointed to a certain softening in Syrian attitude towards the PLO as a factor favoring such a reconciliation.

PNC Speaker on Algerian Role in Palestinian Unity

JN131826 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has praised Algeria's role in entrenching the unity of all the Palestinian groups under the leadership of the PLO. In a statement to AFP in Amman yesterday, he said that most of the Palestinian groups welcomed Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid's call last month in this regard.

Joint Resistance Forces Attack Israeli Positions

JN131818 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The men of the Palestinian-nationalist Lebanese joint forces launched a katuysha rocket attack against a Zionist military position in the township of (Zamariya) in the central sector today, severely damaging the position and either killing or wounding many enemy personnel. The joint forces fired 107-mm katyusha rockets at another Zionist military position in the southern part of the western Al-Biqa' today. The rockets hit their targets accurately, killing and wounding many Zionist soldiers.

The joint forces also detonated remote-controlled explosive charges under a Zionist military patrol on the Dayr Mimas border road, destroying a military vehicle, damaging another, and either killing or wounding many soldiers.

KUWAIT

Iranian-Libyan Policies 'Harm' Arab World

LD140857 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Kuwait, 14 May (KUNA) — The Kuwaiti paper *AL-SIYASAH* today calls on the Arabs to establish solidarity among themselves in the face of the Zionist enemy and his anti-Arab nation campaign, pointing out that the world sides with Israel "because we have harmed ourselves as a result of the actions of some stupid people among us: the stupid among the Muslims and the stupid among Arab politics."

The paper stresses the need to do all that is useful in the present time, through the realization of the will of the Arab peoples "for the rallying of its ranks away from all accursed and mad ideologies that are filled with thoughts of madness, raving, and slogans of immitation and non-realism." The Kuwaiti paper attacks the Iranian and Libyan policies, saying that these two policies have helped "harm" the Arab and Islamic worlds. The paper expresses its belief that the Iranian and Libyan policies have contributed to the campaign being launched by the West against the Arabs as a prelude to dealing a blow either to Syria or Libya.

OMAN

Sultan Qabus Receives Message From UAE President

GF131650 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id this afternoon received Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad Al Nuhayyan, director of the office of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. During the audience Shaykh Surur conveyed a message from Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to His Majesty Sultan Qabus. Present were Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs; and Major General 'Ali ibn Majid al-Ma'mari, chief of the palace office.

QATAR

Air Traffic Prohibited Over Fasht al-Dibal

GF131420 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 12 May 86 pp 1, 23

[Excerpt] Qatar yesterday issued a warning to all civil airlines prohibiting air traffic over the areas of dispute with Bahrain, particularly Fasht al-Dibal Island and the surrounding area.

Quoting civil aviation sources in the Gulf Arab states, news agencies reported that Qatar has informed airline companies of changes in civil air routes in the area due to military air activities.

However, no changes were made to scheduled flights to and from Doha airport. The news agencies stated that the decision will affect flights between Europe and the Far East and may affect flights of the Bahrain-based Gulf Air.

SAUDI ARABIA

Further on U.S. Congress' Denial of Arms Deal

Reagan's Veto Power Noted

GF140653 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "Reagan, Congress, and the Missiles Deal", the newspaper *AL-NADWAH* says editorially: His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has affirmed that the Kingdom will be free to take any action and to purchase arms from any country whatever and at any time, and that friendly West European countries will be an alternative from which the Kingdom will acquire its arms requirements if the U.S. missiles deal fails. This new affirmation by His Highness Prince Sultan came in a press interview published today, Wednesday, and follows his highness' statement last week in which he noted that U.S. President Reagan has the right of veto in order to confront the congressional stand in accordance with U.S. Constitution and laws. The Kingdom previously faced a similar situation years ago and was able to surmount it by a campaign in Congress to convince the congressmen and senators of the Kingdom's just stands.

Alternative Sources Mentioned

GF131500 Doha QNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] London, 13 May (QNA) — Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general, has said that friendly West European countries would be an alternative source from which his country could acquire its arms requirements if the U.S. missile deal fails. In a statement to the Saudi weekly *AL-MAJALLAH* to be published tomorrow, Wednesday, Prince Sultan said that his country is free to act and purchase arms from any country at any time. In a reply to a question concerning the strong opposition by the U.S. Congress to the missile deal, Prince Sultan stated that he was expecting such opposition in light of previous experience. He said that his country's government has high hopes in what he called the good administration of President Ronald Reagan for whom Saudi Arabia harbors every appreciation and hopes that he will be able to overcome this opposition. The Saudi minister added that Congress members may have their domestic reasons but they must understand that the kingdom's stand stems from its national interests.

King's Role in Bahrain-Qatar Dispute Praised

GF140819 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] With God's grace and by virtue of the efforts of His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the transient crisis between fraternal Qatar and Bahrain has been contained. During

a cabinet session, his majesty the king praised Qatar's and Bahrain's responsiveness which helped to establish positive stands concerning the border disagreement and acting together to find permanent and final solutions.

The newspaper *AL-JAZIRAH* comments editorially on the Kingdom's conciliatory role. It says: The Kingdom's role has always been and continues to be a conciliatory role proceeding from a constant conviction in Saudi political thinking, namely that all forms of old, new, and transient disputes between any two fraternal Arab parties are marginal disputes that do not affect the essence of eternal ties or exceed their diminutive size to harm joint Arab interest.

UAE

Second Part of Interview With UAE Oil Minister

PM131354 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 9 May 86 p 4

[Second and last part of unattributed interview with UAE Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Question: It is clear from the market movement that many OPEC member states are trying to market all their current production and are beginning to give discounts or incentives to make that possible. Some sources say that the UAE will soon announce new discounts in the oil prices for its customers. What is the real situation?

Answer: As long as there is no official price every state markets its products as it deems fit and at whatever prices it can get in the oil market. The UAE will market what it intends to produce at whatever prices it can get in the oil market. It is the market which determines the price. The same thing applies to the other producers.

Question: With the fall of prices to the 10 dollar level some oilfields in the United States, Canada, and the North Sea are out of production. Do you see that as having a positive effect on the oil market?

Answer: Estimates of the drop in the U.S. and Canadian production are exaggerated. The total loss of U.S. producers is no more than 65,000 barrels a day, which is insignificant bearing in mind the drop in prices to 10 dollars a barrel. The federal and local authorities in the United States are making great efforts to help the small producers by changing many laws. That has helped the producers to continue to produce despite the fact that oil prices are much lower than production costs. The U.S. authorities are also considering buying the products of these oilfields at prices close to production costs and putting these products in the strategic oil reserve. That is why we should be objective and frank and we should not exaggerate the achievements of the past 4 months of low oil prices. We should not imagine or delude ourselves that we have taken a bigger share from the non-OPEC producing states. We must realize that if we want to force thesestates to reduce their production levels then we must pursue that competition and keep the oil prices at very low levels for a longer period.

Question: Some circles link the relative rise in oil prices to the Chernobyl reactor fire in the Soviet Union. Do you agree?

Answer: Not at all. That is not true. The rise in prices is a temporary one. We would like it to be permanent and continuous, but that is wishful thinking. Actually the market is very sensitive. It is affected by any statment or political news. We do not believe that what happened to the nuclear reactor influenced the oil market or increased prices. What has influenced the prices in the past few days is the drop in U.S. reserves of oil products.

Question: How do you explain the split within OPEC reflected in the fact that there was a majority and a minority at the latest OPEC meeting and the fact that three states had reservations regarding the majority decision on fair quotas? How will this rejection affect OPEC's strength?

Answer: Differences of opinion among members are natural. They have existed since the foundation of OPEC, but we should accept the proverb that differences of opinion do not harm the cause. In fact there is wisdom in differences of opinion. What is important is that the majority view should prevail if we want our OPEC meetings to be democratic. That is what happened at the recent conference.

Question: The problem of quotas will certainly make itself strongly felt at the forthcoming Brioni conference. Have the member states held any consultations before they have to deal with this difficult problem at the conference?

Answer: Regrettably, so far no significant efforts have been made in preparation for important decisions at the Brioni meeting. So there is still a long way to go, and if we are to take important decisions there must first be a clear response from the non-OPEC producing states before the next step can come from OPEC. The ball is now in the court of the non-OPEC states. By that I do not mean the five states which have cooperated with us and which we fully appreciate. I am referring to the producers who have not come and who have not shown any willingness to cooperate with us.

Question: It was hoped that the Tokyo industrial summit would discuss world oil prices and production in an attempt to help stabilize the oil market, but the opposite happened and the oil problem took a back seat to the other political problems. What is your opinion?

Answer: We know that this issue lost its priority in the eyes of the industrial states. It might have taken priority if the situation were reversed, that is, if the oil prices were very high. Had that been the case the leaders of these states would have placed the issue at the top of their agenda. With the present collapse what would they discuss? I believe they expressed joy and happiness at the current low oil prices.

Saudi Clinches Egyptian-Israeli Arms Deal

NC140840 Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 13 May p 9

[Text] Cairo, *AL-SAFIR*. Saudi businessman 'Adnan Khashaqji has intervened to clinch an Israeli-Egyptian deal which had been stymied by new obstacles.

The deal includes 60 "Gazelle" helicopters, which the Arab Organization for Military Industrialization produces in Egypt in cooperation with France. The deal also includes a number of army personnel carriers, armored cars, medium-range cannons, mortar guns, 20,000 semi-automatic rifles, and 12,000 machine-guns.

Israel had wanted to buy these weapons from the Arab Organization, but its request was turned down. The organization based its refusal on the fact that a portion of its capital includes Arab investments and that a deal with Israel would close Arab markets for its products. Israel then suggested that the Egyptian Government should buy these weapons from the Industrialization Organization and sell them to Israel.

Khashaqji acted as the middleman in this deal. He bought the weapons from the Egyptian Government, which had purchased them from the organization. He then sold them to Israel.

AL-SAFIR has learned that the consignment was shipped from the Al-Adabiyah Port south of Suez on the Red Sea last Tuesday. Small ships were used to transfer the weapons to Greek ships on the high seas. The Greek ships then sailed to the Israeli port of Elat.

According to Egyptian security sources, the weapons, with the exception of the Gazelle helicopters, were reconsigned from Elat to an African port, which the sources did not name.

Cairo Magazine Interviews Egyptian Economy Minister

PM131914 Cairo MAYU in Arabic 5 May 86 p 16

[Interview with Egyptian Minister of Economy Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali by Sana' al-Sa'id in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: Is it possible, within the context of the call to reform the economy, to implement a comprehensive economic program similar to the Marshall plan which the United States carried out in Europe and Japan after World War II and which the major industrial states would finance?

Answer: There is nothing new in bringing up the question of the Marshall plan once again; the late President Anwar al-Sadat had come up with this idea before. Indeed there must be greater international cooperation so that there will some kind of international social justice and sharing in the benefits at the international level. We should not forget that when the first and second oil revolutions occurred in the early seventies the Arab oil countries offered about 5 percent of their annual revenues as aid to the developing countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. This represents the highest level ever of any aid given by the industrial states to the developing countries despite the fact that the standard of living in the developed countries is much higher than it is in the Arab countries. Therefore with the present drop in oil prices to approximately half the previous level in less than 6 months and in view of the profit, surplus, and benefit gained by the developed countries, especially the European countries and Japan — a surplus estimated at 120 billion dollars — an attempt at least should be made to strengthen the world economy by giving real aid to the area in order to help development. There is no doubt that this would be in the interest of the developed countries as well, particularly since they are suffering from recession. The aid they would give would increase demand for their exports and provide work for their factories and the various means of production in them. The result of all this would benefit the whole world.

Question: This means that you favor the project despite the fact that some people have expressed doubts about it on the grounds that the one who recently proposed it was Shimon Peres and, therefore, the benefit would primarily be for Israel and not for the countries of the area.

Answer: As I said to you, the idea is not new since the late President al-Sadat proposed it before. For this reason I wonder how it could be at the expense of the Arabs or against their interest if it is carried out. Before making any judgements we should first resort to reason. The UN international development contract has called for an increase in the aid provided by the industrial states to 0.7 percent of these countries' national income. Unfortunately the flow of aid has decreased rather than increased. At present it is less than 0.3 percent. Therefore, increasing aid is a necessity and a right for all the world to enjoy, including the developing countries.

Question: If the proposal is actually carried out will it save the Egyptian economy in its entirety?

Answer: I believe that the Egyptian economy has many inherent potentials and resources on which we must rely primarily. Nevertheless, providing tangible aid is bound to improve the situation and make it more manageable.

Question: Is it in any way easy to ensure that the United States will increase its aid to us despite the apparent deficit in its budget which might compel it to reduce its foreign aid?

Answer: The United States has begun reducing aid for 1986-1987 by approximately 4.03 percent. It appears that this is the prevailing trend. For this reason I say that in the long term we must rely on the Egyptian economy and its potentials. As President Mubarak says, only the Egyptians can build Egypt. Egypt cannot live on aid forever. We welcome aid and we welcome increases in it, but we must take into consideration the fact that every country that gives aid has its own internal circumstances and is governed by restrictions and rules. There is a close cooperation between us and the United States and so we hope that the aid given to us will not be adversely affected or reduced in the coming few years during which we have increasing obligations. Within the framework of cooperation we hope that the aid will continue and will increase. We are encouraged by what Mr Peter McPherson, USAID Director, said recently — that the Congress will ask that aid to Egypt should not be reduced. However, we should develop the Egyptian economy and

the Egyptian people must make a greater contribution so that self-reliance will be the mainstay.

Question: Libya has caused an economic problem for Egypt by dispensing with the services of some Egyptian workers. With the drop in oil revenues in the Arab oil countries are you aware of the number of workers that will be dispensed with?

Answer: We are following the current developments in the area and understand the conditions that govern the behavior of every state. Every state has a sovereign right to manage its economy; this is an undeniable right. We too exercise sovereign rights to deal with our economic conditions.

Question: Does this mean that you do not know the exact number of workers that will be dispensed with by the Arab countries?

Answer: There are no precise data. The decision on the number of those whose services will be dispensed with is based on the prevailing conditions. So far we do not know whether the drop in oil prices is a temporary or permanent factor in this regard. There is also the Iraq-Iran war, the question of reconstruction, and the need for manpower. Saudi Arabia, for example, announced that it will dispense with the services of 600,000 foreign workers; part of those will be Egyptians. If we estimate the number of Egyptians working abroad to be 2 to 3 million workers, the number of those estimated to return will be about half a million. Their return will have a positive aspect in that they will meet the shortage we are suffering from in agriculture and in some of the skills. This would increase production. As for the negative aspect of their return, it would be a reduction in remittances, but this can be offset by local production.

Question: Your visit to Moscow at the end of March was mainly an attempt to reschedule the military debts, which are estimated at 3 billion dollars.

Answer: This is not true. My recent visit to the Soviet Union was not specially for this purpose. Rather it was within the framework of economic and trade cooperation, including debts.

Question: What was the actual situation you agreed upon with the Soviet Union? Is it true that the Soviet Union has refused to reschedule the debts?

Answer: This matter was discussed within the context of the economic and trade relations between us, relations which continued to exist even during the freeze in diplomatic relations between the two countries. These relations have been reactivated after several rounds of negotiations and exchanges of views. The recent meeting was agreed upon at the meeting held in Cairo in July 1985. The March negotiations were a new round of talks that included the questions of the trade protocol, economic cooperation, and debts. As for the amount of debts, it is estimated at 2.04 billion rubles. But at the same time we have an accumulated credit in the trade account estimated at 1 billion rubles. Therefore, there are interrelated and interlinked issues. The Soviet Union put forward certain proposals and so did Egypt; these are being studied by both countries. The time has not yet come to reveal the details. It is agreed that a Soviet economic and trade delegation will come to Egypt. A date for the visit is to be fixed soon so that a fresh round of talks can be held.

Chadian Minister Arrives With Message for Mubarak

NC131907 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1830 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (MENA) — Ahmed Korom, Chadian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo this evening for a visit to Egypt that will last several days. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will receive this guest from Chad during his stay.

In an arrival statement, the Chadian official said he is carrying a message for Prsident Husni Mubarak from Chadian President Hissein Habre on the strong and friendly relations between the two countries. He was met at the airport by Ambassador Ahmad Sidqi, director of the Foreign Ministry's African Department, and by members of the Chadian Embassy staff in Cairo.

Man Reportedly Fires at U.S. Ship in Suez Canal

NC131154 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1140 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] A U.S. military vessel came under fire today as it was passing through the Suez Canal. The vessel's crew told Egyptian authorities that a young man driving a white Peugeot along the Cairo-al-Qantarah road shot at the ship. The Egyptian authorities have detained the young man and are now interrogating him.

Jordan's King Husayn Arrives in Baghdad; Talks Begin

JN132036 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan arrived in Baghdad this evening on an official visit to Iraq. His majesty was accorded an official reception. President Saddam Husayn led those who received his majesty the king. The king was also received by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; a number of RCC members; Ahmad Husayn, head of the President's Office; the ministers; the president's secretary; a number of the Armed Forces Command members; and the Jordanian Embassy staff in Baghdad.

President Saddam Husayn and King Husayn ibn Talal held a round of talks that dealt with the strong fraternal relations between the two brotherly countries, the sound situation on the (?battlefronts) in the face of the criminal Iranian aggression, Iraq's firm capability to defeat the aggression, and the Arab situation in general.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Tariq 'Aziz, first deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Ahmad Husayn, head of the President's Office; the president's secretary; and the Iraqi ambassador in Amman. The talks were attended on the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i; Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; General Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Brigadier General Ihasn Hamid Bat Shurdom, Royal Jordanian Air Force commander; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

President Saddam Husayn gave a dinner banquet in honor of his majesty the king. The banquet was attended by both delegations, the RCC members, the ministers, [words indistinct].

Communiques Issued on Recent Combat Operations

No 2,224

JN131647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1607 GMT 13 May 86

[Communique No 2,224 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 May 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The tremendous efforts that our people have exerted throughout the years of the revolution under their wise leadership are now bearing fruit, thanks to our striking force that protects Iraq and humiliates its enemies in all fields of combat.

The following is a roundup of operations for last night and today:

1. We have ascertained that during the triumphant offensive launched by the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan against enemy positions opposite our forces on 9 May, the enemy lost the following to the Al-Rafidayn Forces: 1,584 killed and the destruction of 26 tanks, 8 106-mm guns, 10 heavy-caliber (Dimitrov) machineguns, 4 medium-caliber machineguns, 17 vehicles, and 21 ammunition dumps.

In the same sector, two enemy F-4 planes attempted to penetrate our international border at 1340 [0940 GMT] today, but our air defenses intercepted them and shot down one plane which was seen falling in flames in front of our forces on the enemy side. The other fled.

Our units also destroyed one infantry position, killing its occupants; one 106-mm gun; one vehicle; and one observation post.

God bless the faithful men of the IV Army Corps.

2. Our units opened heavy fire on enemy positions opposite them in the VII Army Corps sector and destroyed one excavator, three infantry positions, three ammunition dumps, and one medium-caliber machinegun. They also destroyed one machinegun, killing those manning it, and damaged one grader. A vehicle was also destroyed.

3. Enemy groups attempted to advance on our forward positions in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, but our artillery men opened fire and forced them to flee. In the same sector, three enemy men were killed, five others were wounded, and two infantry positions, one vehicle, and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

4. One of our brave patrols in the V Army Corps northern sector, while performing its duties in the no-man's-land, seized two GC rifles. In the II Army Corps central sector, one enemy soldier was killed and one observation post was destroyed.

5. The forces of the tyrant gang shelled the Basra suburbs and Khanaqin with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 May 1986

No 2,225

GF141156 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1136 GMT 14 May 86

[Communique No 2,225 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 14 May 1986]

[Excerpt] O proud Iraqis, your V Army Corps which you have known to be a flow of fire to purge our land from the vileness of the enemies and a comrade of the zenith, mounting the mountain peaks over the enemies' corpses, plentiful in courage, flowing in determination and sacrifice, has today achieved a new great victory. It plunges a deadly spear into the enemy's side, and restores to the beloved homeland proud peaks, whose place is in the heart, and which are located at the northeastern gateway in order to block in the face of the enemies and the enemies' agents a door which their black dreams have long been to turn it into an opening for their greed and sabotage. It is the (Gardamand) Peak, O Iraqis, whose importance you know and realize its effect on the arena of operations. It is the (Gardamand) Peak which embraces the clouds and overlook Haj 'Umran basin on our northeastern

borders. It is a peak which completely guarantees our country's and forces' security in that region.

By virtue of the wise directions of the leader of victory, the great Saddam Husayn, and the efforts and determination of men, it has returned to you, O proud Iraqis. Your strong, valiant soldiers are now on top of it, planting Iraq's flag there. It has returned to the embrace of the homeland, proud of men who have scaled its heights and liberated them.

At 2100 [1700 GMT] last night, in a sweeping, thunderous, determined attack, and with the planning and supervision of the V Army Coprs headquarters under the command of Staff Major General Tali' Khalil Ruhayyim al-Duri, the valiant liberation forces under the command of Staff Brigadier General Mahmud Hummadi 'Amir, started their great advance with God's support and with a manner of courage which is found only in the hearts of men who were brought up under the revolution's banner, and with a drive toward the heights worthy only of Iraqis, and with a skillful performance of which only the heroic officers and men of Al-Qadisiyah and the valiant combatants among the sons of the heroic Kurdish people within the regiments of national defense are capable. Death moved forth and flowed before them to your enemies, O Iraq. With support from our mighty, heroic artillery and our gigantic Air Force, and the valiant Army's air power, and in an arduous, hard battle, in which the determination of men was evident as they carried the love of the people, land, and leader, our sons embraced the heights to liberate the (Gardamand) Peak, and to liberate with it the peaks of (Godo) and (Garnagu) at the same time and with a mighty effort which will remain a cause of pride for our Army for all time.

Our enemies were turned into torn corpses and fleeing remnants. Large numbers of them were taken prisoner by our forces. The situation on the mountains was settled completely in favor of Al-Rafidayn soldiers.

Congratulations to you on your splendid victory, O proud Iraqis. From your Army, you have a promise of men that the fate of the enemies in any inch of the homeland which they desecrate will be more bitter and cruel. A homeland which is led by Saddam Husayn, and which comprises such a manner of men, will remain dear, secure, free, and proud in spite of the enemy. Long live the great people! Long live the inspired leader! Long live the heroic Army! God is great! Death to your enemies, O Iraq!

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 14 May 1986

King Husayn Returns From Baghdad Visit 14 May
JN140539 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
0400 GMT 14 May 86

[Excerpt] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn returned to the homeland at dawn today following a short working visit to Baghdad during which he met with His Excellency President Saddam Husayn. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received his majesty at the airport. Before leaving Baghdad, His Majesty King Husayn held a closed meeting with President Saddam Husayn. Members of the accompanying delegation returned with his majesty.

Arrest of PLO Officials Part of 'Anti-PLO Policy'
JN131836 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Jerusalem Arabic daily *AL-SHA'B* said that Jordanian authorities had arrested two PLO cadres in Jordan. They are Mahmud al-'Alul and Yahya Rabah. The newspaper said that the Jordanian action is part of the anti-PLO policy which Amman began implementing following the halt in political cooperation between Jordan and the PLO.

Crude Oil Imports Increase, Cost Reduced
JN100922 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
10 May 86 pp 1, 29

[Text] Amman — *AL-DUSTUR* — A report issued by the Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry shows that Jordan's oil imports from Iraq constituted one-third of Jordan's overall crude oil imports during 1985.

The report shows that the overall cost of Jordan's energy imports reached $603 million in 1985, while in 1984 it was $612 million.

The report adds that despite the increase in the quantity of imported crude oil by 4.5 percent, the cost was reduced by 1.5 percent because the price of crude oil dropped by a dollar for each barrel. Meanwhile, the ministry also continued to import heavy oil.

Hizballah Justifies Kidnapping of Americans, French

NC131240 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Beirut, May 13 (AFP) — Hizballah, the pro-Iranian Party of God, on Tuesday condemned the fresh wave of kidnapping of Lebanese nationals in West Beirut, but said the taking of French and American hostages was justified in view of "specific circumstances." In a statement published by the press, the Islamic fundamentalist group said kidnapping was to be condemned, especially when it concerned civilians such as doctors and academics.

It was a reference to a series of recent abductions of teachers in the predominantly Moslem western sector of the capital. The kidnapping last Wednesday of a Christian academic at the American University, Nabil Matar, sparked off an indefinite strike by teachers and students at the college, once the most prestigious in the Middle East.

"His abductors are not true Moslems, but cheap mercenaries or agents of intelligence services hostile to the Islamic situation", the statement from Hizballah said. In contrast, it said, "we have not condemned the kidnapping of Americans or French because these abductions took place in specific circumstances, whereby the United States and France attempted to drive the oppressed up against the wall, take away their freedom and their right to determine their future."

"This situation left them no other choice than these means, to which we have found justification," it said. "Our position in this affair does not imply that we approve of the blind kidnappings which have taken place recently in West Beirut, whether they involved a retired Frenchman, a teacher, a doctor, a journalist, or a Lebanese or foreign student," the statement concluded.

Nine French nationals, five Americans, and Irish teacher and two Cypriot students are still on the list of missing persons in Lebanon, believed to be hostages of the Islamic Jihad Organisation. Two British language teachers and a U.S. librarian last month were found shot dead, in apparent retaliation for the April 15 U.S. raid on Libya.

Birri Meets Khaddam, Habash, Others in Damascus

NC132004 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] According to a report from Damascus, Lawyer Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam for the third time today in Damascus. They continued their discussion of developments in Lebanese and regional issues. Minister Birri also met with a PFLP delegation that included PFLP Secretary General George Habash and members of the Political Bureau. The meeting was attended by Mahmud Abu Hamdan, member of the Amal Movement's Political Bureau. The discussions, which were characterized by complete frankness, focused on Lebanese-Palestinian relations and how to develop them to the highest level of coordination between the Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front. The general Arab and international situation was also reviewed during the meeting.

Last night, Minister Birri met with a delegation representing Fatah — the uprising. He then met with Eng 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary general of the Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon, and then with Deputy Zahyir al-Khatim.

Christians To Prepare 'National Solution' Plan

NC132112 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The expanded Christian meeting, which was held at the headquarters of the National Liberal Party this evening, ended at 2115. Speaking on behalf of the conferees, Deputy Khatchik Babikian said that the other Christian parties, which did not attend today's meeting, will participate in the study and preparation of a Lebanese peace plan, which is now being formulated. Deputy Babikian said that the plan will propose a national solution that will be put before the various Christian parties and will then be proposed to the Muslim parties. He added that there was almost complete agreement on the theories and commitment to a future concept that will ensure the interests of the Lebanese and end the state of war in Lebanon.

Replying to a question, Deputy Babikian said: This is a plan that is being proposed by the Christian side. The plan contains a national solution, and we are working to achieve a formula that will crystallize the Christian concept and then the Lebanese national concept, both Christian and Muslim. I believe that the matter is clear and does not need any further explanation.

New Soviet Ambassador Arrives in Beirut 13 May

NC131139 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Vasiliy Kolotusha, the new Soviet ambassador to Lebanon, arrived in Beirut today to take up his new post. He was received by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Fu'ad al-Turk in the presence of Yuriy Suslikov, the first counsellor at the Soviet Embassy. The new Soviet ambassador presented a copy of his credentials to Al-Turk. A date for presenting his credentials to the president of the republic and to Foreign Minister Karami will be set at the first available opportunity. After the meeting, the Soviet ambassador said: We hope that things will improve in Lebanon and that the ordeal now facing the Lebanese people will end. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we have a sincere desire to strengthen relations with Lebanon. We hope that what is happening in this country will end soon.

Gunmen Beat Driver of Indian Charge d'Affaires

NC131122 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Ambassador Samih al-Baba, political affairs director at the Foreign Ministry, has expressed his regret to the Indian charge d'affaires for the treatment of his driver. The charge d'affaires informed Ambassador al-Baba that gunmen kidnapped his driver in the vicinity of Al-Qantari. They took him to the Al-Ramlah al-Bayda' area where they beat him and then left him. The gunmen stole the car and fled to an unknown destina-

tion. Ambassador Al-Baba promised the Indian diplomat that the necessary steps would be taken.

Israeli Forces Reinforcing Positions in South

NC131327 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] According to reports from the south, the Israeli occupation forces are reinforcing their positions in the area. They have recently moved a large number of vehicles, armored cars, and field artillery of various sizes into the Al-'Arqub area of the eastern sector. Israeli bulldozers are also being used to build new fortifications and positions.

Crossings in South Closed

NC140537 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] The occupation forces and their militias will isolate the occupied areas in the south and western Al-Biqa' by closing all crossings between the liberated and occupied areas this morning. These crossings will remain closed until Monday [19 May]. Security sources have linked this move to the reinforcements being made by the enemy in the occupied areas.

Clashes Reported Along Beirut Combat Line

NC131438 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Clashes involving the use of various types of weapons have been taking place on the Al-Shiyah-'Ayn al-Rummanah combat line since 1610 today. Also 82-mm mortar shells, RPG-7's, and explosive bullets are reported to have fallen along this line.

Calm Reported After Clashes

NC132014 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] There was a noticeable degree of tension along the combat lines in Beirut's Southern Suburb and in Ra's al-Nab' this afternoon. One person was wounded by snipers.

The Fifth Department of Amal's Central Military Office has reported that snipers fired heavy-caliber machineguns along all the combat lines in Beirut's Southern Suburb at 1635 today. This was preceded by some violent fighting in which various types of automatic weapons and rockets were used. The clashes were continuing at 1800, as mortar shells fell on neighborhoods in Al-Shiyah. The situation on the Ra's al-Nab' combat line deteriorated when heavy sniper fire was directed at residential areas. A man named 'Abd al-'Ali was wounded at 1645.

Shooting also took place along the Al-'Antabli-Parliament combat line in the commercial markets at 1710, and neighborhoods in Al-Khandaq al-Ghamiq and Wadi Abu Jamil were the targets of a good deal of sniper fire. A guarded calm broken by occasional gunshots now prevails.

Booby-Trapped Car Stolen From CSSR Embassy

NC131436 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The military public prosecutor has begun investigations into the case of a booby-trapped Renault car that was defused in the Al-'Akkawi area yesterday. Investigations have revealed that the car was stolen from the Czechoslovak Embassy's cultural attache on 22 February and that it bore a diplomatic license plate.

Foreign Minister Denies Role in Terrrorism
GF131940 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 12 May 86 p 25

[Telephone interview with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' in Damascus by *AL-QABAS* correspondent in Bonn 'Adil Ilyas, published in *AL-QABAS* in conjuction with *DER SPIEGEL* — date not given]

[Excerpt] [Ilyas] Your Excellency, West Europe, especially West Germany, is full of rumors and bad news about Syria.

[Al-Shar'] Well, first tell us about this campaign.

[Ilyas] We want to know from you. Why is this campaign being waged? Our first question is: Do the Syrian authorities or any official Syrian organ know the Jordanians who are being detained in prisons in West Berlin for interrogation? Do you have any role in any terrorist operation?

[Al-Shar'] We have affirmed more than once that Syria has no connection with terrorism. The Syrian Embassy in Berlin also confirmed the same thing and denied any connection with the issue. We were surprised by the statement issued by the judicial spokesman in West Berlin on the involvement of the Syrian Embassy in this case.

[Ilyas] But the German authorities say that the accused confessed that they received the bomb which was hurled at the Arab-German Friendship Society Center from the Syrian Embassy in East Berlin.

[Al-Shar'] This is absolutely not true. The embassy has no connection with the issue. We are basically surprised by such an act against this center. If it is true that two people are involved in this operation then they are connected with parties that are hostile to Syria.

[Ilyas] What are these hostile parties? We want to know them.

[Al-Shar'] I cannot specify now, because investigations which are continuing in Germany are supposed to reveal what I am saying. As for us, we have officially made a request to the FRG Government to participate in the investigations to discover the facts of these false allegations.

[Ilyas] You summoned the FRG ambassador to the Foreign Ministry in Damascus late in the night several days ago and asked him to convey an important message to his government in Bonn. What did you say to him and what did the message contain?

[Al-Shar'] I told him the same thing that I have just told you. In brief, we said in the message that we denounce these allegations and that we wanted to take part in the investigations.

[Ilyas] Why do you want to take part in the investigations? Does this mean that you do not trust the German authorities who are handling the investigations?

[Al-Shar'] We demanded participation in the investigations because we have a lot of suspicions that some forces and parties hostile to Syria are behind this accusation.

[Ilyas] We still do not know what you mean by parties that are hostile to Syria. Do you mean the United States or Israel or both of them?

[Al-Shar'] You certainly know that the current Israeli-U.S. campaign against Syria is aimed at intimidating Syria and at using combating terrorism, which we condemn, as a pretext to attack Damascus and to launch an aggression against Syria. Several statements have been issued by U.S. and Israeli officials in this direction.

[Ilyas] The summit of the industrial countries in Tokyo referred to Libyan involvement in terrorism and did not mention Syria.

[Al-Shar'] Excuse me, we are not speaking about statements in which Syria was not mentioned. We are speaking about open U.S. and Israeli statements. These statements are aimed at intimidating and panicking Syria. We would like to affirm that we in Syria will not submit to terrorism and that we will resist any aggressive act against us. We in Syria have repeatedly condemned all forms of terrorism, especially against civilians. We in Syria have suffered and are still suffering from the issue of terrorism.

[Ilyas] I think you mean the bombs that exploded in Syria recently and victimized many people.

[Al-Shar'] Yes, this is what I mean.

[Ilyas] Who was behind these bombs?

[Al-Shar'] The Israeli intelligence service. I want to affirm that using the slogan of combating terrorism to threaten sovereign states, especially Syria, in this stage is well known. Our people know well that the United States and Israel are preparing for aggression by mobilizing and misleading Western public opinion through allegations and claims that Syria is involved in the terrorist acts that are currently being carried out in some West European countries. While categorically denying these claims we believe that these statements represent one of the forms of terrorism directed against the countries which are pursuing policies that do not please the United States and Israel.

[Ilyas] Do you expect a U.S. strike on Syria? Where?

[Al-Shar'] Honestly speaking, our confidence in our people, Armed Forces, principled positions, intrinsic potential, our Arab nation, and our friends all over the world provides us with the ability to repel any aggression. We will cause a very big defeat for the aggressors. We do not rule out that with the help of the United States Israel will launch an aggression against Syria. It should be made clear that Israel has created and established terrorism in the Middle East region, because it is a country that is based on terrorism. Leaders of known terrorist and criminal Zionist organizations are still on top of political and state authority in Israel.

[Ilyas] There is no doubt that you mean the enemy's foreign minister, Shamir? Isn't that true?

[Al-Shar'] Yes. From among all countries of the world, the United States has exercised state and declared terrorism. Several documents have revealed the role of the U.S. CIA in terrorist operations against some Third World countries. Israel and the United States are the last countries in the world which have the right to claim that they want to combat terrorism. There are many ways to combat terrorism. Syria has expressed its readiness more than once to participate in a joint action in this direction and has exerted considerable efforts to combat all acts of terrorism against the lives of innocent civilians. However, we say that national resistance against occupation is a legitimate resistance and is not a terrorist one. Resistance should continue only against foreign occupation forces.

[Ilyas] But Syria is accused of housing extremist organizations such as the Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] group and the group of the so-called Islamic Jihad which is supported by Iran and stationed in Al-Biqa' under the control and supervision of the Syrian Army. Syria is accused of being responsible for the terrorist acts and operations of these groups.

[Al-Shar'] The Syrian Army cannot be responsible for these terrorist operations. There are groups of individuals exercising terrorism and violence in various parts of the world who are not necessarily backed by states. I can give you several examples: Baader-Meinhof in West Germany, the Red Brigades in Italy, the Action Directe in France, the Red Army in Japan, and so forth. Tell me what countries are backing these organizations? It is not necessarily the case that there are countries backing and supporting these terrorist organizations. As I said, Israel and the United States want to usurp the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and want to maintain the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan, and southern Lebanon. They are using the slogan of combating terrorism to maintain this Israeli occupation and to subjugate the Arabs forever so that they will not demand Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. This is the Israeli-U.S. objective.

Faruq al-Shar' Returns From Tehran Visit

JN131751 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' returned to Damascus last night following a brief visit to Tehran during which he delivered a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i.

Al-Kasm Receives IZVESTIYA Editor in Chief

JN131200 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Damascus — Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Ivan Laptev, editor in chief of the Soviet newspaper *IZVESTIYA*, at 1200 today. The meeting was attended by Muhammad Khayr al-Wadi, editor in chief of the newspaper *AL-THAWRAH*; Felix Fedotov, the USSR ambassador in Damascus; and the press attache of the Soviet Embassy in Damascus. The talks dealt with the current situation in the region, the firm and developed relations between Syria and the USSR, and a number of important political and economic issues in the world.

TISHRIN Examines Defense of Security, Desire for Peace

JN100752 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 10 May 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria is Special," *TISHRIN* says: The security of Syrian citizens is an organic part of the security of Syria and this homeland which has never failed to pay the tax of pan-Arab duty in the form of blood, sacrifice, and heavy burdens and tasks. Like the security of this homeland, the security of the Syrian citizen is special. No one will be allowed to prejudice or undermine this security. The good, generous Syrian people are enduring a great deal for the sake of their nation's cause and future and are paying the tax of steadfastness and challenge with full courage.

The Syrian people are ready for what is demanded by Syria's lofty pan-Arab stand in order to hold the Arab head high and to provide the means for the battle with the Israeli enemy. This is to preserve the honor of the homeland and the Arab nation, which considers Syria the only savior and hope for overcoming the state of disintegration and coercion being experienced by our great homeland.

The paper adds: The Syrian people are the entire homeland, with its lofty stands, steadfastness, sacrifices, developed military structure, and legitimate ambition to achieve strategic parity. No one on earth, whether a state, a regime, or an organization, has the right to tamper with Syrian security. Those behind such a hand will be hanged. We will seize all the engineers and perpetrators of the crime so that the citizen's security will be a part of the security of this proud homeland, which will raise its nation's head high. No one can curb Syria's loftiness and pan-Arab chivalry.

Desire for Mideast Peace Emphasized

JN140702 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 14 May 86

[Press review]

[Excerpt] Under the headline "War and Peace," *TISHRIN* says: The Tel Aviv leaders are day and night reiterating that Israel does not wish to launch an aggression against Syria and that the Syrians are trying to drag it into launching such an aggression. The Israeli leaders have reiterated these words several times and their media are repeating them tirelessly everyday. If the Israeli leaders are really avoiding a war in the region why are they screaming threats against Syria? If Israel really wants peace why is it rejecting the road that leads to a real peace in the region represented by an international conference comprising all parties, in addition to the United States and the Soviet Union, under UN aegis?

Syria has emphasized its desire for a just and comprehenisve peace in the Middle East. It expressed its definite desire for such

a peace by accepting the notion of holding an international conference. However, the U.S. and Israeli rejection of this notion affirms the incredibility of their stands, further alienates the chances of peace, increases tension in the region, and keeps it under the shadow of war despite the repeated Israeli peace statements. Syria is seeking a just and real peace that restores rights to their owners. However, Syria's desire for peace should not be interpreted as weakness or a gap through which capitulation can be imposed on Syria and the Arab nation. In as much as Syria is seeking peace, it stands solidly against the hegemonic and capitulatory schemes and attempts to liquidate the Arab cause. Syria will continue to work for peace until it is attained. In the meantime, it will continue to bolster its own capabilities in order to confront all and the most difficult eventualities. Syria will be able to defend itself well in case it is exposed to any aggression and will inflict unexpected losses on the enemies.

Peres Discusses Syria, El Al Incident, W. Bank

'Not Sure' Syria Seeking Confrontation

TA131920 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] In recent diplomatic exchanges, Syria argued that its involvement in the attempt to blow up the El Al plane was not authorized by President al-Asad and the central administration in Damascus. This was disclosed by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in a special interview to IDF Radio on the occasion of Independence Day. The prime minister disclosed that Israel had conveyed to Damascus, through the United States, messages relaying its dissatisfaction with the Syrian Army's movement southward in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area.

[Begin recording] [Peres] I am honestly not sure that at the moment Syria is seeking to engage in a confrontation with Israel. It is sometimes difficult to fathom the Syrian moves or their motives, including its encroachment. What happens is that an encroachment that to us seems like a major operation [last word in English] might appear to them to be a routine matter, or deployment that is far less sensational than we think. There is always a danger of conducting a dialogue among the deaf, of misinterpreting things, or of giving them excessive weight.

[Commander Nahman Shay] In other words, merely winking at each other is not enough.

[Peres] Certainly not, which is also why we are not making do with that. But the distance from winking to the wielding of clubs should allow time to elapse thereby making it possible for the parties to consider things.

[Correspondent 'Oz Frankel] You intimated that perhaps Al-Asad is not in control of things in Syria. But, as you said, we have always praised him while here he appears to have taken a step that seems nearly crazy: He tried to blow up an aircraft with 400 passengers on board.

[Peres] I think he controls things in Syria, but I do not think he is doing so correctly. I believe that he has indeed committed cardinal [last word in English] mistakes recently.

[Frankel] How do you explain the attempt to hit the El Al plane? Is this some sort of reaction to the interception of the Libyan aircraft a few months ago?

[Peres] The Syrians have denied that this decision was made by the central government. We tend to believe that it was not a mere coincidence, but that they may have misjudged the act and its possible outcome. At any rate, I am not an advocate of Syria. [End recording]

Later in the same interview, the prime minister noted that he has reservations about the portion in the State Comptroller's report dealing with the purchase of an energy-producing nuclear reactor. On another matter, Peres said he would be happy to work with 'Ezer Weizman in the Foreign Ministry after the rotation.

Al-Asad 'Leader of Terrorism'

TA131256 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 13 May 86 pp 12, 13

[Interview with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres by Sarit Yishay-Levi, Dan Ben-Amotz, Tzvi Gilat, and Ilan Kfir on 9 May in Peres' Jerusalem office, entitled: "On Sectarianism, Faith, and Arabs"]

[Excerpts] Kfir: According to your political foresight, will the West Bank still be in our hands in the year 2000?

Peres: Look, there is more than one solution to this issue. This is something on which I am not going to make predictions. I am not a prophet. One of the solutions may be a federation. This type of solution might be easier for all sides to accept than a territorial solution. It would include division of rule and a partnership. I am not prepared to predict which approach will serve as a solution to the dispute.

Gilat: Can a solution be reached without talking to the PLO?

Peres: I would phrase that differently. I do not believe a solution can be attained with the PLO. To date one Arab leader has spent a year trying to conduct negotiations with the PLO and thought he had achieved an understanding, but in the end he got up and said it is impossible to conclude a deal with 'Arafat. I would say that a solution cannot be attained without the Palestinians. But the PLO, in my opinion, is still the greatest obstacle on the road to peace.

Ben-Amotz: But if the Palestinians, in democratic voting, decide that the PLO represents them, will you accept this?

Peres: Yes. But for free elections there must be an end to the shooting, because if every moderate Arab who runs for election gets a bullet in his head, there will be no elections. I know that you like Damon Runyan's stories: A bunch of guys are sitting and playing with unmarked dice. One of them gets up and says: "How will we know who wins?" Then one takes out a gun and says: "Go on playing, and I will tell you." I do not see that as democracy.

Yishay-Levi: Are you opposed to meetings between Israeli citizens and PLO members?

Peres: Yes. I think that gives the PLO power and brings nothing in return. It is public relations for the PLO.

Yishay-Levi: Do you favor putting Israelis who meet with PLO members on trial?

Peres: In general, in any democratic country, anyone who speaks with the enemy must be given approval to do so. If he is not given approval he is put on trial. This involves not only the PLO, but all the countries that are in a state of war with Israel. For example, Uri Avneri wanted to go to Jordan. I said: Go. Therefore, anyone who wants to speak with an organization that has declared war on Israel must ask for permission from the institutions authorized to give it.

Kfir: Are you disappointed with the fact that for 18 months King Husayn has not made the moves you anticipated?

Peres: I am not disappointed. I know that anybody who sets out on a journey has to be prepared for difficulties, for disappointments. And I am not disappointed by the fact that Husayn has announced that nothing can be done without him. I do not think Jordan is a partner in the PLO's war of terrorism, on the contrary. This is one of the things on which we have reached agreement with Jordan. I think that the approach to Israel has changed, not only inside Israel, but throughout the Middle East. It has not been typical for Arab leaders to speak about Israel and Israeli leaders with respect. I think that the approach includes both violence and its opposite, moderation.

Ben-Amotz: After your meetings with Husayn does he appear to you to be more courageous and wise now?

Peres: If you would only excuse me from the need to draw conclusions from meetings that nobody has said have occurred, I would say that Husayn, in my opinion, is remarkably sincere. He is a serious leader. He is also under abnormal pressure. The war between the Iraqis and the Iranians is a genuine danger to the existence of his country. He has his own worries.

Kfir: In you opinion, is personal terrorism deterring him?

Peres: A man who has suffered from personal terrorism is more aware of the matter and more deterred by it. His book, which is entitled *A Head on One's Shoulders*, shows that he is living very uneasily.

Kfir: Does it appear to you that the success of [word omitted in text] has averted wars to which we might have been exposed over the past year or 2?

Peres: Look, one of the problems I have in my post is to avoid turning into an egocentric man. You are constantly asking me personally, as though I were some sort of Hercules who stands up and does everything. I believe I am contributing my share toward preventing war.

Kfir: Have we faced any situation over the past 2 years that could have deteriorated into war?

Peres: There is always that danger. Take, for example, the current exchanges of words with Syria: another, and yet another, and yet another statement, and another statement. Suddenly you find yourself at war.

Kfir: What is your message to Al-Asad, in view of his warlike statements?

Peres: First of all, I say to him: Dear Friend, if you do not want to get into some sort of clash, deescalate your statements. We are sending him messages of this type. For instance, there was the matter of the missiles in Lebanon and the fact that the missiles were removed from Lebanon. The introduction of the missiles into Lebanon was something we were concerned about. Altogether, it is very difficult to work out the thinking of one man. There is no Syria. There is Al-Asad, and he is one man who holds all his cards close to his chest.

Ben-Amotz: Are you saddened by his meeting with Husayn?

Peres: No.

Yishay-Levi: Would you like to meet with him?

Peres: I am not too sure about that. This is because I think that what characterizes Al-Asad is that, from the strategic viewpoint, he is the most extreme of all of them. From the tactical viewpoint he is the most moderate of them all.

Yishal-Levi: As his rival, are you not interested in meeting with him?
Peres: It interests me. Altogether, I am in favor of meeting with them all. I would certainly meet with him.

Yishay-Levi: Because of your personality you met with Husayn and a dialogue was created. Another prime minister will replace you and perhaps the same chemistry that you had with Husayn will not work.

Peres: Let us say that everything you said is correct, I did not say it is correct.

Yishay-Levi: Do you not have a feeling that you are wasting your time, that nothing will come out of this?

Peres: Look, I am acting in accordance with a mandate. I was given a limited mandate and this is part of the limitations.

Kfir: In your opinion, is Al-Asad heading terrorism, together with Al-Qadhdhafi?

Peres: I think so. Al-Asad is much more of a ruler than Al-Qadhdhafi. He will now try to get out of the net he has spread under his own feet. He is now beginning to understand that terrorism brings with it a punishment. Up to now there has been a situation allowing for terrorism without punishment. When he smells the odor of punishment, I guarantee you that he will get out of this business. Therefore pressure must be put on him to stop being one of the leaders of terrorism. That is what the Americans are doing. Apart from that, I have no leanings toward competing with Reagan. Reagan has already warned him.

Gilat: Up to now Israel has always followed a policy of retaliation. Does what you say mean that the retaliation policy has failed so far? Until U.S. intervention?

Peres: No. I will not deny that there are things the Americans can do and Israel cannot do. The United States can use economic pressure. It can use the European countries. I admit that retaliatory actions alone are not sufficiently effective.

Kfir: Cyprus is about to release the three assassins.

Peres: That is a scandal. At this stage we must warn everyone possible, Cyprus and its friends.

Yishay-Levi: If Waldheim is elected president of Austria, should we lower the level of diplomatic relations with Austria?

Peres: In my view, we must first of all make sure of the facts. A country cannot permit itself the luxury of writing articles. A country must stick to firm, confirmed ground. And therefore, before there is any talk about what the reaction will be, we must clarify just what the issue is. For these reasons I asked the Ministry of Justice, our minister of justice, to examine just what the material is that we have at our disposal, what confirmed conclusions can be drawn from this material, and only after that will we react. We must not begin first of all with a reaction and afterwards grasp the facts.

Chief of Staff Views Syrian Moves, IDF Manpower

TA140523 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 13 May 86

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by Army affairs correspondent Moshe Shlonsky, in the chief of staff's office — live]

[Text] [Shlonsky] Mr Chief of Staff, good evening and happy Independence Day.

[Levi] Good evening and happy holiday. I would like to take the opportunity given to me to send greetings to all the people of Israel and the IDF and wish us all a happy holiday. I would like all of us today to share a feeling of pride for achievements we have scored, and a proper appreciation for the efforts that have been required and will be required in the future to preserve these achievements.

[Shlonsky] Is there any news regarding the two soldiers who are missing in Lebanon?

[Levi] Unfortunately, we have no substantial news. We try to track down all the soldiers that are missing, we have engaged in contacts about them. We examine evidence and search for them, but regretfully I have no information. It would have given me great pleasure, if not tonight, at any moment to sound the good word that we have resolved the problem of the missing soldiers.

[Shlonsky] The question of the Syrian entrenchment in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' has again made headlines over the past 24 hours. How do you regard this activity: Is it grave?

[Levi] The issue was raised because the media broached it over the past 24 hours. One must understand that the Syrians are carrying out activity. They are building up their forces and have employed a series of moves to improve their situation vis-a-vis Israel. We have been monitoring these steps and we react appropriately, although we do not always provide a military answer to their moves. After all, not every step warrants an immediate military development. This is how I view this developemnt on the Syrian side. They are preparing a better infrastructure for their deployment, and we are cognizant of the implication of this deployment there, once it occurs, and we will be able to answer it in a variety of ways.

[Shlonsky] As chief of staff, do you regard this as a concerning development?

[Levi] The development involved greater Syrian readiness, more preparations for war. Fortifying for war means being better prepared for war, and the closer this is to you the closer the readiness for war against you is. No forces have deployed there, but this can be done, so I regard this process as another step in this Syrian process which I described earlier as their way of building up power, organizing, training, procuring, and carrying out fortification activity.

[Shlonsky] Do you actually regard this as part of a strategy, which includes, for example, surface-to-air missiles as the first step to follow?

[Levi] It is not only I who should regard this as part of a strategy. The Syrian president has said that this is the road he is pursuing. He is building up his forces, establishing them, intending ultimately to achieve through force, and only through force, the same goals he thinks are Syrian goals, namely greater Syria, Syria versus the Palestinian problem, and Syria vis-a-vis the problems of the Golan and Lebanon. In other words, this is a strategy in which steps are constantly being taken in a way which, from the Syrian point of view, should serve their purpose.

[Shlonsky] Mr Chief of Staff, last week you listed a whole range of reasons to explain the Syrians' nervousness. Is the situation calmer or more peaceful now?

[Levi] I do not know. As I said last week as well, the crisis is not of a military nature. One of its aspects is terrorism, and indeed the Syrians have been found to be directly involved in terrorist attacks, some of which are very grave, this in addition to the infrastructure and assistance they provide to the terrorist organizations. No doubt anyone who is engaged in such things feels that he can be the target of attacks or some sort of punishment for having done what he did. Compounded by internal activity, namely the battles that took place between the United States and Libya, and the whole political process involved, then no doubt that from their point of view, the Syrians have good reasons for concern.

[Shlonsky] But what about us?

[Levi] We have no reason to fear. As always, we must be prepared in case the Syrians exercise the options they have. We have been doing this all along, including recently. Our reaction was not dictated by the media-generated rise and fall of tension. We reacted following an assessment of the facts we had at hand.

[Shlonsky] Mr Chief of Staff, with your permission, let us now deal with the IDF itself. The IDF is currently faced with the problem of recruiting good people as career soldiers. How can you expect to hire the best if it is commonly said that only the mediocre remain as career servicemen?

[Levi] I have never said that only the mediocre stay in, and I think it is a statement that does the situation and the people a great injustice. I believe this is the result of a misunderstanding of what

we want to express, and sometimes indeed the way you phrase things involves offending many people.

We need a lot of good people. Security is still the cornerstone of the existence of the state, and we can use military power in every direction and that includes the efforts toward peace as well as stability. That is why lots of efforts should be directed toward a greater military strength, and this is actually happening. First, we have the personnel in the form of the regular service, the reserve duty. These are tremendous efforts and they constitute an unbelievable asset. This way, each individual assumes the responsibility he has to shoulder. The connecting link is the career service. In order to attain the highest possible level there, we must have a lot of good people. There are in fact a lot of very good people in the career service, but we need more. However, here we are in competition with the great many attractions outside the army, certainly to people who work in the technological fields who can gauge these attractions in very tangible terms, as well as to personnel at the command level who sometimes find the atmosphere a deterrent against remaining in the army. However, as I have said before, the primary problem in terms of career service lies with us; we must stand up to this overall challenge and turn it into the personal challenge of more and more people, thereby spurring them to action and retaining them.

[Shlonsky] As chief of staff, you must be the head of the army whose resources have suffered the worst slash. Do you think this is the right time for the IDF to make a leap forward, or are the main efforts directed at preventing a relapse?

[Levi] No, this is not a question of preventing a fallback, nor is it a question of a leap forward because I believe the circumstances preclude leaps. Things constantly change, so much so that the future battlefield is beginning to assume dimensions far different from that to which we have been accustomed. At the same time, the risks exist and readiness and routine security measures are also required. Therefore, we must do everything that will lead us to the appropriate level of readiness in the future. This should be done by taking steps that would not result in some gap, which would be precisely what our enemies would be waiting for. Of course the difficulties imposed by the budget cuts are a burden. I also want to add that the needs exceeded the budget allocations even before they were slashed, because needs increase. The problem now is to maintain a reasonable build up rate in the future. We are not talking about remaining where we are, but we are also not talking about a revolution because we are not discussing theory; we are dealing with a state of readiness that must provide ongoing solutions under conditions that can be seen as characterizing an interim stage.

[Shlonsky] Finally, Mr Chief of Staff, it has been nearly a year since the IDF pullback from Lebanon. Do you think that the way the security strip was conceived justified maintaining it?

[Levi] I referred to this before. I believe it has proved its value even beyond the early expectations. I have also said a number of times that this, however, only applies to the past and that in order for it to prove valuable in the future, too, we must display the same kind of sensitivity — with less shouting, perhaps — that characterized discussions of this subject when it was first raised and when the decision to redeploy in Lebanon was made. We must make sure that we can preserve the achievements in the Lebanese front as well as in others in the future as well.

[Shlonsky] Mr Chief of Staff, thank you very much.

[Levi] Thank you and a happy holiday.

Herzog Addresses Nation on Independence Day

TA131930 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 13 May 86

[Address by President Hayim Herzog on the occasion of Israel Independence Day; place not given — recorded]

[Text] My friends, just now our flags, at half mast all day, have been raised to the top of the flag pole. The transition from Remembrance Day to Independence Day is painfully sharp and swift. It faithfully reflects the rise of Israel, for which so dear a price was paid, such enormous sacrifices were made.

A year ago, on our last Independence Day, units of our army were still stationed in Lebanon, the economic crisis and inflation were at their height. Both these gravest of problems, so crushing and burdensome to the citizens of Israel, have been removed, and the way has been opened to a calmer and better life.

Certainly there are still difficulties. The basic threat to our security remains, the threat of terrorism is very real, and even the many achievements of the economic program, made possible by the sacrifices and efforts of the people of Israel, are only the beginning of a process that must continue. But our people has never been deterred by challenges, and our horizons today are brighter and more hopeful.

This Independence Day emphasizes the theme of democracy in Israel: Democracy grounded in the enlightened principles of our declaration of independence, which is itself inspired by the eternal values of the Jewish people. The State of Israel is one of the world's small and distinguished minority of truly democratic nations. Our democratic form of government is a treasure which must be jealously guarded, for only in a democracy is the citizen free to choose his government, to express his opinions, and his critical judgments. Democracy is the very essence of life for the State of Israel and the people of Israel. In our nature and makeup we are a democratic nation. We cannot and must not allow any microbe of anti-democracy to take root among us and exploit our democratic structure in order to destroy democracy from within. In this respect our life as a nation is at stake.

One of our gravest internal problems has become not less but rather more acute during the year, that is the confrontation between the secular and religiously observant among us. The tendency to fanaticism, separatism, and isolation is dangerous in the extreme, and if unchecked might divide us into two camps, almost into two nations. We have no choice but to meet each other halfway, and to search for ways leading to communication, understanding, reconciliation. We dare not permit this inner polarization, and whatever the price, we must prevent the development of that destructive malady known in the history of our people, groundless hatred and civil strife.

On the eve of our 38th Independence Day let us find inspiration and a source of pride in the national structure we have built; despite all faults, defects, and problems, this is a dream that has come true. The vision burned in the soul of our scattered people for 2,000 years, and it has been granted us to see its realization. There is much that we must yet do to develop the State of Israel, to make its society a model of justice, to bring large scale aliya [immigration] to it, to assure peace within it and on its borders.

Yet, we have every right to be proud today. I travel throughout the length and breadth of the country and continually rediscover its positive aspects, its beauty, its energy and creativity, its splendid younger generation, native born and those who came from all the countries of the dispersion, all of them, jointly, naturally, and proudly, bearing that name so rich in history and values, Israel. As our flag flies among the flags of the nations, and our national hymn, in hope of return and freedom is heard, let us honor and cherish the symbols of our independence.

When I remember the beginnings, our desperate situation on the day the establishment of the State was proclaimed, Jerusalem beseiged, starved, thirsty, the Negev and western Galilee cut off, the fall of the 'Ezyon bloc, the invading armies of the Arab states attacking and poised at the heart of the country, all that we have passed through since then and up to now, when I remember all this, I cannot but give thanks to the rock of Israel.

In the light of our past I am certain that we will stand up to every challenge, overcome every difficulty, and advance toward a glorious future for the State of Israel. As Independence Day opens let us send all blessings and appreciation to our soldiers and security personnel, let us remember our oppressed brothers wherever they are, let us pray for the redemption of our captives, the healing of all the ill and wounded, and good tidings for the families of the missing.

For all the house of Israel, a happy Independence Day, a good and blessed year of freedom.

Katyushas Hit Galilee Panhandle, Wound Three

TA131510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Two 107-mm katyusha rockets hit the Galilee panhandle in the early afternoon hours today, slightly injuring three people. This was reported by military sources to our correspondent Shmu'el Tal. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the casualties are a father and his son and daughter, who have been transferred to the Zefat hospital. We repeat: All three sustained slight injuries.

The electrical network was damaged as a result of damage from the katyushas, and the security forces are convinced the missiles were fired from an area outside the security strip in southern Lebanon.

All the Remembrance Day ceremonies and the Independence Day festivities scheduled to take place in the Galilee panhandle will take place as planned.

Jordan Planning for West Bank Development

TA130955 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
13 May 86 p 2

[Report by Uri Nir]

[Text] The Jordanian Parliament representative from the Hebron area has presented a group of pro-Jordanian public figures and Israeli personalities with a 5-year plan which Jordan is working out for the development of the West Bank.

At a formal luncheon held last week in Ramallah in his honor, the representative, Wahid al-Ja'bari, disclosed that Jordan is currently working on a 5-year plan meant to consolidate the West Bank's economic future. It is mainly aimed at finding employment solutions for workers from the West Bank who were recently forced to leave the oil states where they were employed, reemploying Jordanian civil servants who have been on strike since 1967, and resuming aid to West Bank municipalities. He said there is talk of investing a large sum of money.

The Ramallah event was attended by several of the most prominent pro-Jordanian Palestinians in the West Bank, including Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and the head of the Hebron area village leagues, Jamil al-'Amlah. The Jerusalem mayor's adviser on Arab affairs, Amir Hashin, and former Knesset Member Ja'bar Mu'addi were also present.

Amman has recently reported openly on its 5-year plan. The idea is not new, but it has been given a renewed impetus, apparently because of the recent personnel reshuffle in the Jordanian Government, as part of which Marwan Dudin was appointed as the new minister of "occupied territories' affairs."

According to Amman radio, Dudin met with several public figures from the West Bank who visited Jordan recently and he showed them the main points of his 5-year plan.

Egypt Complains About Treatment at Border Crossing

TA111505 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
11 May 86 p 2

[Report by Refa'el Mann]

[Text] Harsh complaints about "humiliating treatment" of Egyptian citizens arriving in Israel via the Rafah border crossing were recently conveyed to the Prime Minister's Office by the Egyptian Embassy. The Egyptians are claiming that the security checks are conducted in an offensive manner and discriminates against them as compared to other foreigners arriving at the border crossing.

According to Israeli sources, the number of Egyptian complaints has increased recently, and efforts are being made by those officials dealing with the matter to examine the claims and prevent the incidents from recurring in the future.

The Egyptian Embassy reported that in one incident an Egyptian travel agent who was on his way to encourage tourism to Israel was offended by the way in which the security searches were

conducted, and decided to return to Cairo immediately. He promised that he would do his best to prevent Egyptians from visiting Israel. In another incident, a security check on the body of an Egyptian Embassy worker was carried out in such a way as to humiliate him.

Officials in Jerusalem said that ways must be found to conduct the checks that would not offend visitors from Egypt, so that tourism from that country is not harmed.

Schiff Views Syrian Moves in Southern Lebanon

TA130943 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
13 May 86 p 1

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "A Syrian Signal To Nullify Israeli Achievements in Lebanon"]

[Text] By establishing a system of positions and dugouts for the Syrian forces in the southern Lebanese Al-Biqa', Damascus is trying to nullify what Israsel achieved in the Lebanon war, and to signal that these positions will be manned by the Syrian Army the moment Israel takes any step in Lebanon that the Syrians regard as a threat.

This is not the first time Damascus has used the method of "empty dugouts" as a first stage and warning signal. In 1981, for example, when fighting broke out in Zahlah between the Syrians and Christians, the Syrian Army prepared empty dugouts for missle batteries as a warning to Israel not to intervene in the Zahlah fighting. As soon as Israel subsequently downed Syrian helicopters, SAM-6's were introduced into Lebanon. This time the Syrians are again using the 2-stage method of undermining. First they prepare a system of dugouts and positions; then they are ready to implement the second stage of introducing units into this system in the event there is any type of clash with Israel.

By establishing this system in the southern Lebanese Al-Biqa' the Syrians are actually rejecting the Israeli appeal made prior to the IDF withdrawal from Lebanon: that Israel expects the Syrians Army not to enter those areas evacuated by the IDF. Damascus refrained from doing this for about a year, but about 2 months ago altered its approach. The Syrians continued with their entrenchment even after the Americans appealed to them on this matter. After having first altered the antiaircraft missle system on their Lebanese border, they positioned radar sites on Jabal al-Baruk in Lebanon. Now they are taking the second step in the south of the Al-Biqa' facing Israel.

The Syrian system is of a defensive nature. It may be assumed that it is based on lessons Syria learned from the 1982 fighting. The Syrians are reinforcing their defenses, but their actions could also give them a better starting point for an offensive. The dangers to which Israel is exposed by this move are as follows: If this system, which, among other things, includes artillery positions, is manned by forces, the northern section of Israel will be within the range of Syrian artillery, including that coming from the Al-Biqa'; Syrian forces that are too close to us in Lebanese territory will threaten Israel's security strip; and, if the infiltration of terrorist elements from the Al-Biqa' continues, the risk of a clash between the IDF and the Syrian Army will increase.

If forces are brought in to these positions, there will be an alteration of the situation on the Israeli-Lebanese border. Therefore Israel is confronted with the decision of whether to accept the Syrian move as being purely defensive, or as being aimed at making things difficult for us on the northern border and changing the strategic situation. If the latter is the case, Israel will have to take action against this move, now or at a later stage.

Jerusalem Arabic Papers View U.S., Tension With Syria

U.S. Accuses Syria of Terrorism

TA091900 Jerusalem AL-SHA'B in Arabic 8 May 86 p 1

[Editorial: "These Threats"]

[Text] Following the Tokyo summit Ronald Reagan seems more aggressive and threatening in his war against liberation movements and the people of the Third World, after he guaranteed the silence and declared impotence of the Arab regimes as well as the alliance of Western countries to some extent and in various degrees.

When the White House group, starting with Reagan and ending with Murphy, and including Bush, Shuitz, and spokesmen of the White House and the U.S. State Department, launches an extensive propaganda campaign against Syria, the alarm signals should ring loudly.

This campaign, which accuses Syria of terrorism, is similar to the campaign that was waged and continues to be waged against the PLO and Libya, and is identical to the campaigns that preceded the raid on the PLO headquarters in Tunisia and the barbaric aggression against the Libyan people. This campaign aims at creating a barren climate suitable for launching an aggression against Syria.

From its experiences in the region the United States has discovered that the policy of isolating one country after another is better and more suitable to its aggressive strategy and to regional and international balances. As long as it finds in practical experience that Libya stands alone despite all the fierce scope of conflict, it will be encouraged to isolate one Arab country after another in the same way.

Should we continue to voice the hope that these threats will be enough reason to awaken the pan-Arab feelings in the Arab homeland? Do we possess anything other than this hope in the face of this fragmented Arab situation?

Halting Terror Pretext for Aggression

TA131625 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic
12 May 86 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Acrobatics Diplomacy"]

[Text] Israeli Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev declared the day before yesterday that Syria will be severely punished if its involvement in the attempt to blow up the El Al passenger

plane is proved. It is no secret to anyone that with its decision to expell three Syrian diplomats from London, Britain is pointing the accusing finger at Syria. This acrobatics diplomacy that is trying to link Syria to international terrorism reminds us of the measures taken by President Reagan to link Libya to terrorism — those same measures that ultimately led to direct U.S. aggression against Libyan civilians in the towns of Tripoli and Banghazi.

Political decision-makers in Israel realize the extent of the grave consequences that would result from a military adventure against Syria, and they are trying to convince the world that Israel will do all in its power to prevent the outbreak of a war with Syria. This is what Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres stated yesterday, but he added Israel's intention to wage a relentless war against what he called "terrorism."

We observe that all Israeli authorities are announcing that they will exert their utmost effort to prevent a war with Syria, yet at the same time they declare a war against what they term "terrorism." As is being witnessed the diplomatic campaign against Syria has nothing to do with the nature of Syria's relation to the Arab-Israeli conflict or with its positions regarding the political agenda. The systematic international campaign against Syria has adopted the nature of a fight against terrorism. So if war breaks out with Syria it will be a war against "terrorism," and we can expect aggression against Syria under this pretext.

We are of the opinion that this war will not be limited to Israel alone, rather all evidence indicates that aggression against Syria will take place with the participation of numerous countries, headed by the United States, which has found in the term combating "terrorism" a pretext for aggression against various people in the world, precisely as it did with Libya and is doing now with Nicaragua and Angola. It is incumbent upon the entire Arab nation to realize the dimensions of the campaign of international acrobatic diplomacy aimed against Syria and its people.

Support for U.S. 'Grave Mistake'

TA121545 Jerusalem AL-FAJR in English
9 May 86 p 5

[Editorial: "Second Strike?"]

[Text] Instead of discussing plans to help the poor nations of the world cope with their economic crises, the Western nations devoted most of the four days of their Tokyo summit to drawing up a common strategy on how to bring those poor nations, particularly the Arab nation, to their knees.

Under heavy pressure from the U.S. and England, the Western industrialized countries reversed their earlier stands and agreed, among other things, to take severe measures against states supporting what they called "terrorism," particularly Libya which they mentioned by name.

With this resolution, the U.S. can now renew its bombardment of Libya without fear of being criticized by its Western allies. The U.S. made sure to play up the significance of the Tokyo summit resolutions in order to use them whenever they see fit.

"The Tokyo summit declaration on terrorism, which approves the use of national measures to fight terrorism, is an implicit endorsement of the use of military force in some cases," said U.S. Deputy Press Secretary, Larry Speakes after the summit resolutions were announced.

According to the U.S. definition of terrorism, which is unbelievably broad except when regarding their own actions and their partner's, Israel, any national liberation movement or country which does not flock in the U.S. orbit is a "terrorist nation, or terrorist-supporting nation." This is clear from the rhetoric of U.S. President Reagan who has frequently called Nicaragua, Cuba, Angola, and the national liberation movement in El Salvador "terrorists."

The U.S. has applied its terminology to many countries and national liberation movements in the Middle East, particularly the PLO, Libya, Syria, Lebanon, Iran and many more. In fact, the U.S. has directed veiled threats at several of these nations, particularly Syria, Lebanon and Iran. Speakes specifically mentioned Syria in his briefings on May 6 as being responsible for "terrorist activities." U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said the same thing.

What is clear from all this rhetoric and name-calling of sovereign nations is that in the Middle East it is not only these nations and their governments which are so much a target of the U.S. and its trigger-happy administration, but it is also the central national liberation movement of the region — the PLO and the Palestinian people — which these nations support. Having gone through its own revolution more than 200 years ago Washington apparently now considers revolutions 'old hat' and cannot stomach the need of the Palestinian people for freedom in their own independent state.

What is also alarming is that the Western nations have given carte blanche to the U.S. to take "whatever necessary measures against terrorism." If we take Speakes' statements about resorting to military power to "fight terrorism" literally in conjunction with the CBS report that the U.S. is considering new military measures, particularly the use of long-range intercontinental missiles against Libya, we come to the conclusion that there is a real danger of another military strike against Libya.

No doubt that the Arab silence in the face of the previous military strike against Libya and the failure to convene an Arab summit meeting to discuss the American attack on Libya and the support that Western Europe has given to the U.S. makes conditions even more suitable for a second attack on Libya.

The threat is real, and if it is Libya that is at the top of the list now, we know that we are the real target and that there is no reason why the U.S. should not target Syria, and possibly Algeria, South Yemen, Tunisia, Sudan and any other "terrorist" nation where Palestinians are found.

The Western nations are making a grave mistake by endorsing the war tendencies of the U.S., but they will discover their mistake too late. The Arab people are not going to sit idle while the U.S. flexes its muscles, and the present regimes which protect their interests are not going to be around forever.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Calls for End To Use of Foreign Goods

LD131238 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1110 GMT 13 May 86

["Text" of speech delivered by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on 12 May at 7 April Square in Al Bayda', Al Jabal al Akhdar — first three grafs are agency introduction]

[Text] Banghazi, 13 May (JANA) — Brother the leader of the Great September Revolution this evening [as received] arrived in the town of Al Bayda' in the Al Jabal al Akhdar municipality. the leader of the battle of triumph was accorded a huge mass welcome at the western entrance to the town, in which the masses of basic people's congresses in the municipality and masses of people's congress participated.

On the brother leader's arrival the popular masses' chanting resounded, stressing their challenge to the imperialist crusader of terrorism, their determination to sacrifice themselves for the revolution and its leader, their commitment to the glorious principle of Arab unity and the liberation of Palestine from the river to the sea, and their support for liberation issues. A number of sheep were slaughtered at the 7 April Square in honor of the leader of the battle of triumph.

The masses surrounded their leader amid cries of joy in a march to the 7 April Square, where the brother leader delivered an important speech. The following is its text:

Brothers, we are proud of Al Jabal al Akhdar [the green mountain]. This mountain stood fast in the face of Rome, which was a superpower like the United States. But in this mountain was the forest lion 'Umar al-Mukhtar; the inhabitants of this mountain were all (?hunters) in this forest and loyal guards of 'Umar al-Mukhtar, and stayed with him till the end. Our history prides itself on the glory recorded by Al Jabal al Akhdar and the brave people of Al Jabal al Akhdar. While 'Umar al-Mukhtar was causing trouble for the Italian invasion forces on this mountain. Rome believed that by eliminating 'Umar al-Mukhtar they would destroy freedom and revolution in this country. When 'Umar al-Mukhtar was arrested, when he was captured, celebrations were held in Rome and all over Italy, and there was joy everywhere in Italy at the time. Italy believed that they have captured Italy's fourth coast, as they claimed and fabricated. Messages were sent informing Rome that the leader of the rebels and outlaws had been captured; this is how Italy described Libyan mujahidin who were fighting for their country, soil, homeland and homes. They were considered rebels and outlaws. As for the invaders who crossed the sea and came to Libya to annex it to Italy, the tyrant colonialists did not think of themselves as outlaws. Look at this colonialist logic — it has always been upside down and false in every era.

Did Libya become the fourth coast of Italy, and was Libyan land annexed to Italy after the elimination of 'Umar al-Mukhtar? Never, Libya did not become the fourth coast of Italy, and Libyan Arab land was not annexed to the Italian territories; here is Libya today, a great Jamahiriyah able to deal painful blows to Italy itself.

The elimination of 'Umar al-Mukhtar did not eliminate the freedom and independence of the Libyan people. The elimination of 'Umar al-Mukhtar was not enough for the realization of their dreams to annex Libya to Italy. The Arab land of Libya will always remain the land of Arabism and Islam despite the United States and Britain, and despite Zionism and imperialism. This is not the first time that a confrontation between us and traditional spiteful enemies has taken place. This is not the first time. The war between us and the U.S. Navy started in the year 1800, at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. The United States was covetous of the Gulf of Sidra. However, the United States was obliged after the year 1800 to pay a tribute when it sailed in the Mediterranean Sea. The Mediterranean Sea is a sea which is divided between the Arabs and the Europeans, and the intruders must leave; no matter how long or what the cost of the struggle might be. The Zionists are intruders, and they must leave this region; the United States is an intruder and it must leave the Mediterranean Sea.

As to the USSR, it voluntarily declared that it would withdraw its fleet from the Mediterranean if the United States would withdraw its fleet.

Thus, as we have already said, this is not the first confrontation in which the aggressor was defeated and we triumphed in defense of our homeland.

When they tried to kill Al-Qadhdhafi, they believed. [incomplete sentence as received] Reagan, the rabid dog of Israel, was preparing a statement to declare to the world that the world's archterrorist had been destroyed and that the world should be happy. By the world, he means the free world, and the free world is, of course, the imperialist world which is opposed to freedom and popular democracy, and which is the enemy of the peoples living peacefully in their homelands. This is exactly what the accursed Graziani did when he issued a statement declaring the destruction of the archrebel and outlaws, 'Umar al-Mukhtar, and told the imperialist world to be happy because the war in Libya had ended. But Graziani lied; Italy lied; Rome lied; the imperialist world lied: For even with the destruction of 'Umar al-Mukhtar the war in Libya did not end, and the colonialists did not feel reassured in Libya. We expelled them abjectly, forced them to return home in disgrace, while we held celebrations over their defeat. We celebrated as free men under the banners of freedom, glory, and pride over Libyan Arab soil, soil which was never a coast for Italy, nor a part of Europe.

Likewise Reagan, the dog of Israel, was preparing a statement to declare that on 15 April the leader of world terrorism had been destroyed, and the free world could be reassured. Thus, he told them I will destroy terrorism once and for all. By this he meant the killing of Al-Qadhdhafi. But Reagan, the rabid dog of Israel, had lied, and so did the United States and the imperialist world — a world which is not free.

It is, in fact, a world living under the yoke of exploitation, dictatorship, barbarism, and beastiality. It is not a free world. Ours is a free world. We are the ones who established freedom over our land and extended our hands to the peoples struggling for freedom. We are the ones who want peace in the Mediterranean and peace for Europe, too. We want cooperation with

Europe. But this cannot be achieved except through struggle against imperialism and Zionism. There is no alternative for us but to fight the battle against Zionism and imperialism until they are expelled from the Mediterranean. Only then can peace prevail in the Mediterranean.

We, brothers, reply to the seven industrial powers which convened in a failed conference under the missiles of the Japanese, and in the face of the march of millions of sons of the Japanese people — we reply to the rulers of the seven industrial powers who believe that they were punishing Libya and tell them that they are only punishing themselves. If Japan yielded to the threats of U.S. terrorism and from the other Western countries, then it will be the one which will lose. But the Libyan people will not be the losers.

Libya is in reality a consumer market for the Japanese industries, and the Japanese Government understands that Libya is to a great extent a consumer market for Japanese products. When this market is closed to its face, Japan is the one that will lose, and the Japanese companies are the ones which will lose. We have to do without Japanese radios, Japanese recorders, Japanese video recorders, Japanese cars, and all the false Japanese industries. We have to do without them so that the Japanese Government will know that it has lost by submitting to U.S. terrorism and the Western Christian countries.

We are not the ones who are going to lose. These sanctions will rebound on them. We will make their intrigues rebound on them. We will demonstrate to them that we hope for the time when we will get rid of imports from Europe. We will put an end to our consumption of European products. We will eliminate economic dependence on the exploiting West European capitalist market. We are waiting for this opportunity; they have offered us this opportunity; and we have made their intrigues rebound on them. They wanted to plot against Libya; however, they have to know that we can dispense with Western and Japanese cars, and that we can do without the European canned products, butter, their faces [as received], and the cheese of the EEC. They said that we ban butter to the Libyans and, by God, they will be doing a good thing, they will be the first to lose out. They were receiving millions from Libya for their false products which will not feed us or stop hunger. Thus, they have punished themselves, and they must understand that they will lose billions in the projects which they were implementing...which they were carrying out in Libya will lose billions, and the Western companies will lose billions, and Western interests will lose billions which were deposited there. [sentence as received] A growing consumer market has been shut in the face of Western industry, Japanese and Western produce.

As for us, if we want; those among us who want butter must raise a goat, a sheep or a cow and produce it himself here locally from our homeland and in our land. Those who want milk must raise cows, and to hell with European milk, butter and cheese, European products. If we need cheese, we shall make it ourselves. Indeed, as of now we must move toward serious work so that we can dispense with them, and show them that they have been fighting themselves, and that their confrontation with us is their loss. We want to make them lose economically, we must do without Western and industrial countries' goods.

What do we need if our agricultural and food production in Al-Jabal al-Akhdar satisfies all of Libya? We must cultivate every inch of the great and proud Al-Jabal al-Akhdar. Italy wanted to colonize Libya for Al-Jabal al-Akhdar, because it wanted to add Al-Jabal al-Akhdar to its agricultural land and wanted to bring millions of Italian farmers to colonize Al-Jabal al-Akhdar. Their remains are still there. Then World War II came and they could not complete their projects. They were establishing farms and houses. Al-Jabal al-Akhdar was divided from the sea to [word indistinct] into farms and houses, and they wanted to give every Italian farmer a house and a farm in Al-Jabal al-Akhdar. When the war broke out they could not complete their projects, but their remains still exist. So they showed us that they wanted to colonize Libya for Al-Jabal al-Akhdar. Italy thus needed Al-Jabal al-Akhdar. How is it then that we Libyans are living in Al-Jabal al-Akhdar? How is it that we are not able to exploit it and benefit from it? I assure you that Al-Jabal al-Akhdar will satisfy all of Libya in agriculture. This mountain must become farm beside farm. We must move in the right direction until we achieve final victory with all the weapons with which they are confronting us. If they confront us with the economic weapon, we must triumph and dispense with them economically. Every Libyan family must plant wheat and barley and keep animals so that we can do without Europe, because the next battle is coming, and they want to make us kneel in any way possible. They failed in conspiracies, failed in the psychological war and failed after amassing all the stationary and moving aircraft carriers, including the British Isles, which has become a U.S. aircraft carrier, the fourth aircraft carrier.

They used it too, and it became a fourth aircraft-carrier as there were three aircraft-carriers in the Mediterranean on the move, to which they added the British Isles; the latter were transformed into a U.S. aircraft-carrier. Britain was no longer great and no longer independent. It became a mere U.S. aircraft-carrier for the F-111's. They used all their military weapons and all their conspiracies. They adopted diplomatic measures and reduced the number of diplomats. They applied strict measures with regard to the movement of Libyans in Europe and finally said that an end should be put to this people, this revolution, this nation, this new world, this upsurge, this challenge, this steadfastness, and this nobility; these should kneel and should be subjugated by every means. They used the F-111's, and they used the stationary and mobile aircraft-carriers, as we have said. They used the base intrigues, including character assassination and poison. They used psychological warfare, and recently they wanted to use economic warfare. They said that the stomachs of the Libyans will make them kneel. We should show them that our honor is in our noses and in our heads [that we are proud] and not in our stomachs. We say that heroism means that we should die of thirst and not die while (?storing) water, and that we were given the choice and preferred to go to bed hungry without making efforts to become rich. This is what the poet 'Umar al-Mukhtar said. We too should go to bed hungry and not kneel and submit. We should not be subjugated at all. We should not compromise our principles, right, and dignity even if we have to go hungry. But we will not go hungry, because by exploiting our land we can live a dignified life without needing European products or Japanese industries. To hell with the seven states that met in Tokyo. To hell with West Europe, and to hell with the U.S. To hell with the stationary U.S.-British aircraft-carrier.

We say to you that it is time that we score the final victory. We have achieved victories in the military and psychological spheres. They tried to subjugate us psychologically and militarily, and they failed because we are the owners of a right, and because God is fighting them. May God fight them! The hand of God is above their hand. But in order to score the final victory in this confrontation you should not allow them to laugh at you and say: We have made them submit through their stomachs; the aircraft, the aircraft-carriers, and the psychological warfare failed to make them submit but their stomachs did. We do not want them to say that the Libyans were made to submit through their stomachs — we do not want this to go on record. We do not want them to say that the Libyans were made to submit through their stomachs and made them compromise their dignity, honor, principles, and revolution. In order to triumph in the final economic confrontation we should look toward our land — the land of our fathers and forefathers.

We must develop it inch by inch and cultivate it inch by inch. We must dispense with Dutch butter and Dutch cheese and also dispense with Europe's agricultural produce and even the industrial produce. We are prepared to plow with donkeys, horses and camels and thus dispense with their tractors if this is the price we have to pay for our dignity, if the price is our subjugation or the scoring of a historic defeat against this great nation.

We have paid a high price for scores of years when we fought Italy. We have offered hordes of martyrs. Our nation is dying now, and it is offering martyrs in Palestine, Lebanon and Syria. Hordes of martyrs were offered in the land of Egypt, which was desecrated by the cowards and traitors, the rulers of Egypt who are agents of the Zionists and who lay prostrate. We have offered 1.5 million martyrs in Algeria and thousands of martyrs in South Yemen fighting the British occupation. Martyrs were offered in Iraq and in Sudan.

In the recent past, 1,000 Tunisians were martyred at Bizerta in one moment. This nation has offered martyrs, incalculable numbers of martyrs. How then, after all that, can we surrender for the sake of butter or cheese, a video, or any trifling thing?

We must remember the martyrs offered by the Arab nation from the gulf to the ocean. Millions of martyrs. How can the blood of these martyrs be shed in vain? How can the blood of these martyrs be shed in vain? How can we forget their pure blood? How can we forget the sacrifices our fathers and forefathers made for the sake of freedom?

Not for the sake of butter, not for the sake of cheese, not for the sake of videos, not for the sake of Mercedes cars, not for the sake of Japanese cars — to hell with the Japanese cars. If that is the price we have to pay for our dignity; to hell with European food and drink if they are the price we have to pay for our dignity, and for bringing insult to the sacrifices of our fathers and forefathers.

Brothers, you must remember the brothers. You must remember 'Umar al-Mukhtar, that aged man who became a lion at Al-Jabal al-Akhdar. He was about 70 years old but he stunned the hoards out of Rome with mere guns and horses. But today we have planes, we have tanks, we have submarines, we have an armed people.

We are the niche of hope for this nation, a nation that had offered martyrs, but whose agent prostrate rulers have betrayed the martyrs everywhere in the Arab homeland. In Egypt, great Egypt, which had offered martyrs, thousands of martyrs for the sake of Palestine — the Egyptian regime has recognized the Zionist enemy, and recognized the people of Israel and the land of Israel. Where have the Egyptian people's sacrifices for Palestine gone? Those traitors have betrayed these sacrifices. The traitors in the Arab homeland have betrayed the sacrifices of the Arab nation.

But you are the niche of hope for the Arab nation. You must not betray the martyrs of the Arab nation and the sacrifices offered by the Arab nation for the sake of pride and the sake of freedom.

How long will you live, even if you have filled your stomachs and bowed your heads? How long will you live? One might bow his head one day and then a car might come by and hit him, and he dies. How immortal can you be in this world? Immortality is for the martyrs; glory is for the Arab nation; immortality is in heaven. Rush to go to heaven. Seek martyrdom so that you may become immortal. Immortality is not to be found in these streets nor in the Japanese cars; immortality does not lie in being prostrate.

Libyans, you Arab Libyans are the niche of the Arab nation's hope. The entire Arab nation looks to you, for you are the ideal, you are the example, you are the leadership, you are the hope.

This is the same way in which we used to look to Egypt during the days of Jama 'Abd al-Nasir. When Egypt is defeated, we all feel that we have been defeated; when Egypt triumphs, we all feel that we have triumphed. When 'Abd al-Nasir resigned [following the 1967 war] our determination collapsed and our morale was destroyed. When 'Abd al-Nasir returned, we felt like the dead who have been resurrected — we rose anew. The hope of the entire masses of the Arab nation was pinned on Egypt not because it was Egypt and not because his name was Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir — the person leading the battle while the aggression was taking place against Egypt; it is not because you are Libyans and this country is called Libya or because this or that person [is leading Libya] — it is because this country is leading a battle of dignity and loftiness, a battle of unity, a battle of pan-Arabism. It is because this country is being subjected to aggression at the hands of the enemies of the Arab nation, the enemies of Palestine, the enemies of the Islamic nation, the enemies of freedom. Because this country, which is called Libya, is waging a glorious historical battle, you are now being respected, worshipped, and held in high esteem by the peoples struggling for freedom. A people small in number stands against the United States, the superpowers! Do not cause this glory, which you have achieved, to be belittled in value! The morale of the Arab nation depends on your morale. The resistance of the Arab nation depends on your steadfastness and defiance. Your voice should always be strong, challenging the United States and its like. Aircraft carriers cannot enter the desert. Therefore, we say to hell with the aircraft carriers. No aircraft carrier can enter the desert. Even if they destroy the entire coast we will continue our resistance. By God we are capable of resisting for 100 years. We will fight the United States despite all the might it has. It cannot defeat us. We are a continent that can even absorb [tastawib]

atomic bombs. As I have told you, the United States has 600 cruise missiles. We can withstand a strike of 600 cruise missiles against any of our high mountains, against any of our valleys — we will not be affected. They think that we are a Luxembourg or a Finland; when they are hit by one missile or a single aircraft they are finished. We are a continent. How can it be finished? And then we are a nation. The Italians tried to annihilate us. They could not. Japan, which is very small in area, was hit by atomic bombs. And now Japan is stronger than the United States. How about Libya! They think that the atomic bombs frighten us. They do not frighten us. Let the aircraft carriers come. If there is a landing on Libyan shores it will be annihilated, because we and the fish are waiting for them.

33 Plane Maintenance Students Ordered Home From UK

LD131634 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1545 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Libyan Government has ordered home 33 of its students who have been learning to repair and service commercial aircraft at Stansted Airport in Essex. The move follows the clampdown on their activities after the U.S. bombing raid on Libya. The students are expected to board a flight from Heathrow to Tripoli within the next 48 hours.

Twelve other students who have been involved in courses ranging from 12 months to three years, run by Aviation Traders LTD, are being allowed to stay behind to take examinations.

After the U.S. raids last month, the company's personnel manager, Mr Mike Boyce, said Department of Transport officials had warned the firm to keep the Libyans away from operational aircraft of components. He said then: "They used to work on repairs beside our skilled men, but now we have restricted them to the classroom and an aircraft we use for training purposes only."

Reportage on Denials Made to Spanish Media Claims

Consul General in Madrid Comments

LD091744 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1646 GMT 9 May 86

[Excerpts] Madrid, 9 May (KUNA) — Spanish security forces today detained colonel Carlos Meer de Rivera, the military governor of the Province of Avila, north of Madrid.

Sayyid Isma'il, the Libyan consul general in Madrid told KUNA that he knows nothing about the case of this Spanish military man and that he has no connection whatsoever with him.

Sayyid Isma'il stressed to KUNA that the whole case is "absolutely fabricated" and that "it comes within the framework of the current campaign by the United States and its allies against Libya."

He added that it is clear that there is U.S. pressure on European governments which is leading them to adopt such measures against Libya.

He expressed his belief that Libyan-Spanish relations will be restored to their normal state of friendship and amicability after the end of this storm which is blowing from the United States and which has disturbed relations between the two countries.

He said to KUNA that the Libyan expulsion of Spanish technicians last week "in reply to the Spanish decision to expel a number of Libyan students and teachers" harmed the Spanish companies working in Libya, which caused embarassment and problems for the Spanish Government and that this led to the fabrication of this new case against Libya.

Spanish Ambassador Summoned

LD131400 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison at noon today summoned the Spanish ambassador to the Great Jamahiriyah, and informed him of its absolute denial of any link between the Jamahiriyah and reports in the Spanish media. The committee stressed to the Spanish ambassador that the measures taken by the Spanish Government were not based on true facts which it can coroborate or justify, and that the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah can understand if Spain has an independent stand stemming from its appreciation of its national interest. However, to choose this time specifically to fabricate an unfounded justification for hostile decisions represents in fact a complete bias toward the failed aggression imposed by the United States on the Libyan Arab people, supported by Spain and other countries by their measures.

JANA Commentary Reported on Ties With EEC, Spain

LD132020 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 May 86

[Commentary by JANA Political editor]

[Text] In a commentary on the hostile stands adopted by the EEC vis-a-vis the Great Jamahiriyah and its involvement in the trap to which it was driven by the United States, the JANA political editor said: It has become clear that the EEC is no longer behaving in accordance with the interests of its peoples, nor in accordance with the requirements of its geographic position and the historical ties dictated by this position. This stage of the EEC's relations with the Jamahiriyah and the Arab homeland is a good indication of this; the EEC is behaving in accordance to the will of the party which is following the most dangerous hostile adventurist policy in the world today, namely the Reagan administration, with all the dangers it is bringing to peace and security and stability in the Mediterranean and other regions in the world.

The United States launched its savage, barbarous attack on the Jamahiriyah people, and at all the stages that accompanied preparation, execution and media coverage of this unjust attack, Europe's independent will was absent; instead it was justifying the attack, supporting it, working to cover it up, or taking part in it. The most dangerous element of this stand was its bias toward the aggressor against the aggressed.

Among the European countries, some followed the U.S. aggressive decision without being aware of its danger, while others unreservedly provided facilities for this aggression and practically took part in it. It is noted that Spain chose a specific circumstance to fabricate incidents and stories not related to the realities of its relations with Libya, including Libya's responsibility for disturbing Spanish security and its contacts with an army officer. The Spanish stand goes to the extent of indicating that Libya has been making contacts with rightwing forces in Spain.

We in the Jamahiriyah consider these measures and this stand of the Spanish Government to be contrary to what must dominate its relations with Libya, and we consider it to be a decision by a government of full partiality to the U.S. hostile stand in its political, military, media and economic dimensions. It may be acceptable to the Spanish Government to adopt a decision which expresses its interests and epitomizes its independent will in dealing with events which are related to its relations with the outside world; however, to choose these circumstances and this time specifically is not the outcome of coincidence or mistake in calculations on its part.

Another point must be stressed; there is a popular revolution and a mass theory in the Jamahiriyah that has ideologically and historically gone beyond the right or similar in Europe. This factor alone is enough to nullify what the Spanish media report regarding Libya's link with rightist forces in Spain.

Oil Official on U.S. Firms, Production Policy

LD091545 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 090838 GMT 9 May 86

[Report by correspondent Shamil Khayri]

[Text] Kuwait, 9 May (KUNA) — The most senior Libyan oil official has declared that his country will not be harmed if U.S. oil companies operating in Libya decide to pull out of the country. He added that Libya is not concerned about this matter. He affirmed at the same time that his coutnry is holding consultations with the oil-producing Arab countries to urge them to stop the exportation of oil to the United States.

The official, 'Abdallah al-Badri, secretary of the administrative committee and director general of the national oil establishment in Libya, which is considered the top oil post there, spoke to KUNA last night prior to his departure from Kuwait. He said that "Libya will have no problem if U.S. oil companies operating in Libya decide to pull out." He pointed out that "the Libyan reply has not crystalized yet because so far we have received nothing from U.S. companies indicating their determination to leave Libya."

Al-Badri also pointed out that U.S. oil companies operating in Libya have been run for some time by the Libyan national oil establishment which owns the major shares in these companies ranging between 51 and 60 percent. He said that "the Jamahiriyah has taken major steps since 1974 to take control of the country's oil industry — so Libyan hands manage these companies. In view of this, Libya will have no problem in managing the U.S. companies if the Americans working in them decide to pull out."

He affirmed that "Libya stopped exporting its crude oil and oil byproducts to the United States a long time ago and continues this policy even now."

Asked if Libya still asks the Arab oil-producing countries to not export their oil to the United States, Al-Badri said that "consultations continue between Libya and the Arab countries in this regard but I know nothing about them."

Al-Badri led his country's delegation to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of the OAPEC ministerial council which convened here last Tuesday.

Al-Badri stated that his country now produces between 990,000 barrels and 1.05 million barrels of oil daily. He said "Libya was trying to adhere to its production quota of 990,000 barrels per day despite the anarchy reigning over prices and production in the world market."

He affirmed at the same time, however, that his country "sells its oil at the prevalent prices in the world market despite the current conditions, the U.S. and European blockade, and that it does not offer any price discounts."

Al-Badri affirmed that Libya will adhere to its position concerning the need for the OPEC member countries to greatly reduce their production ceiling so oil prices regain their strength, during the half-yearly ordinary meeting which the OPEC will hold at Brioni, Yugoslavia on 25 May.

Libya, Iran and Algeria opposed an agreement reached by the remaining 10 OPEC member countries at the last meeting held in Geneva in the middle of last month fixing the ceiling for oil production at 16.7, 16.3, and 17.3 million barrels per day during the 2d, 3d and 4th quarters of the current year respectively. However, the three countries want the ceiling to remain at 15, 14.5 and 16.8 million barrels per day for the 2d, 3d and 4th quarters of this year.

Al-Badri described the efforts being exerted to raise oil prices to their old level of $28 per barrel as an extremely difficult task in view of the sharp fall that has already taken place in the oil prices.

He pointed out that his country believes that the price of oil should be raised from $20 to $22 per barrel as this would be reasonable under the shadow of the current confusion in the oil market which has witnessed a sharp fall in the price of oil reaching $10 per barrel. However, Al-Badri said that "we will not be able to achieve this price unless the OPEC member countries cut their production from their present level now of about 18 million barrels to 15 million barrels per day."

Al-Badri warned against the gravity of the persistance by the OPEC member countries to produce oil in the present quantity saying that "if production continues at its present level, prices will not begin to rise for many years to come." He added that "Libya has been trying its best to control its production and to encourage other countries to reach agreement on cutting their oil production by one means or another."

Reportage on Visit of Special Envoy to Cuba

For reportage on the visit to Cuba by 'Ali Hudayri, deputy secretary of the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, see the 14 May issue of the Latin America *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi To Announce New Cabinet; Ministers Listed

JN131121 Khartoum SUNA in English 1055 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] Khartoum, May 13, (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi is due to announce his new Cabinet today after more than two weeks of bargaining with the political parties in the elected Constituent Assembly.

The announcement of the new Cabinet is due to be made public in a press conference that Mr al-Mahdi will hold today after a concluding meeting with the patron of the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP) Muhammad 'Uthman al-Sayyid 'Ali Mirghani. The DUP in itself meanwhile said it had finalized its list for the portfolios that are assigned to them.

Source close to the DUP said the Secretary General Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi will be deputy premier and foreign minister while his deputy Sayyid Ahmad al-Husayn will assume the office of the interior minister.

Husayn Sulayman Abu Salih, the health minister during the transitional Cabinet of former Premier al-Jazuli Daf'allah, will retain his portfolio.

A university lecturer Muhammad Yusuf Abu Hurayrah will take the portfolio of Housing Ministry while Muhammad Tawfiq Ahmad, a columnist in one of the two Khartoum dailies, will assume the office of information minister. Another party figure Mr Tahir Gaylani will be the minister of commerce.

As for the largest partner, the Ummah Party, its sources fail to give the full list of its ministers but the former defence minister Adam Musa Madibou is said to be nominated for the post again.

The prominent member in Ummah Party also former minister 'Umar Nur al-Dayim will take the portfolio of agriculture minister.

A university lecturer, economist Bashir 'Umar assume the office of finance minister. The former regional governor Bakri Ahmad 'Adil will be minister of irrigation.

Mubarak al-Fadil cousin of Prime Minister al-Mahdi will be the minister of energy while Salah 'Abd al-Salam will take the portfolio of transport and communication minister.

However, the Ummah Party has not yet (?ascertained) the names of those who will assume the office of the sensitive Justice Ministry and the Education Ministry. On the other hand the names for the four other ministers in the new Cabinet have not yet been revealed.

The third partner in the government is a 38 deputies of the southern political parties including the National Sudanese Party, which is dominated by the Nuba sect and led by Father Philip 'Abbas Ghabbush.

The two largest partners the Ummah and DUP had agreed to give four portfolios to the southern bloc in a manner proportional to the southern population.

The southern deputies last week walked out of the session of the Constituent Assembly devoted to the election of the constitutional posts including the election of the five member Supreme State Council, the assembly speaker and the prime minister.

The southern deputies' walkout was mainly to press for their demands pertinent to their representation in the Cabinet and their rejection to the member of Supreme Council Pacifico Lado Lolik who represents the south.

Al-Mirghani Receives Gorbachev Message on Election

JN131454 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — Mikhail Gorbachev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium [title as received], has asserted that the existing relations of cooperation between the USSR and Sudan will be strengthened and bolstered in the interest of both peoples and to consoldiate peace in the world.

This came in a message from the Soviet leader to Ahmad al-Mirghani on his election as State Council chairman. The message was delivered by the USSR ambassador in Khartoum.

In a statement to SUNA, his excellency the USSR ambassador said that during the meeting with Al-Mirghani they discussed issues related to developing bilateral relations in all spheres. He affirmed that the viewpoints of both countries on combating terrorism, neocolonialism, and Zionism as well as on terminating nuclear arms for the sake of world peace were close.

It was announced during the transitional period that a Sudanese delegation would visit the USSR in July.

Comments on Numayri Extradiction

JN131745 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1712 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Khartoum, 13 May (SUNA) — Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the State Council, denied that he had touched on Numayri's extradition in his statements to the Egyptian newspaper *AL-AHRAM* on 7 May. In his statement, Al-Mirghani said that the comments on this subject in some newspapers were baseless. He announced that Numayri's extradition is a popular demand. His excellency said that Sudan has frequently requested his extradition and hopes that the necessary measures will be taken in the future to extradite Numayri so that he can face justice in Sudan.

SPLA's Garang Addresses Pachala Citizens

EA131420 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1316 GMT 12 May 86

[Speech made by SPLA-SPLM leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior "a few days ago" in "the liberated town of Pachala," southeast Sudan — Garang in Arabic; recorded]

[Text] I wish to salute the command on behalf of you all. I want to salute the (Okuon) Battalion. Joseph (Okuon) was a good patriotic son of this country. He did as a member of Anyanya-1 for the homeland. We have made the battalion bear his name. No militant shall die. We have trained you; you came here and you captured Pachala. I salute your commander, Francis (Jago), his officers, all his NCO's and all the soldiers of (Okuon) who have done this great deed together with the detachment from Aqrab [Scorpion] Battalion [applause].

Likewise, I would like to salute Chief (Agada) and his militia, because without the citizens' support for us Pachala would not have been captured. You did a spiendid job with the plan you had. The capture of Pachala is a historic event. It was a good job. We came here on 28 April. I came to see for myself whether or not Pachala had been captured. But I knew it had been captured [words indistinct].

They have destroyed all of it. They destroyed it, destroyed it completely, destroyed it, destroyed it. These are nice words. We said we shall destroy everything and then build again. We shall destroy Pachala, we shall destroy Malakal, we shall destroy Khartoum itself. And then we shall build again. If we do not destroy, then we shall not be free. [Words indistinct]

We are free. We can do anything here. We can build Pachala and make it a great city, much more than it was. We can build; we can set up schools here. We can set up a hospital here. We can bring tractors and start agriculture here. We shall build hospitals. We can do everything. The country is ours. We have liberated it.

[Word indistinct] said you are not building schools. You are not building a dispensary. You are not setting up farms. You have not brought tractors. The minority in Khartoum who form the government say you are not Anuak, you are not Dinka, you are not Nuer, you are not Shilluk, you are not Latuka — all people must be Arabs. Why? We are not Arabs, but God created us all. Suppose someone gets up and says all Sudan must be Anuak, people will say this fellow is mad. But our Arab brothers there in Khartoum say all people must be Arabs. What is this? What language is this?

The subject is one of right and might. We have right on our side. Even God Himself knows we have right on our side. He created us. Was He (?wrong)? They no right on their side. We are demanding that all people should be Sudanese. The Anuak are Sudanese, the Nuer are Sudanese, the Arabs themselves are Sudanese, the Dinka are Sudanese. All these are Sudanese and there should be justice. What we are saying is simple language, but what are they doing? [Words indistinct] because they are strong. We have come now to destroy the might and implement what is right. What we say is right. Right is on our side.

There in Khartoum they have no weapons factory. They do not make G-3's in Khartoum. They do not make Kalashnikovs in Khartoum, nor are they made by the SPLA in forests. We all go begging [for weapons]. We also go begging so what [words indistinct]. The Khartoum minority are also beggars. They have G-3's in their hands. We and they do not manufacture weapons. [Words indistinct]

We shall also proceed. Our hearts must not weaken. [Words indistinct] the country is years. Do not have the heart of a slave. [Words indistinct]. I have been to (Kashibo). [Words indistinct] We shall build schools, we shall start farming so that the country moves forward. If we are strong, the people will respect us. We should unite ourselves. We need unity based on equality, not unity of one group (?over) another, and another group sitting on the mountains saying what can I do for the southerners, what can I do for the Nuba people, what can I do for the people of the eastern areas?

No, this is not the case. We should all sit together, the enemy is talking nonsense. They say the SPLA is against the Arabs. We are not against the Arabs. They say the SPLA has no religion, that they are communists. This is also wrong. You have now captured your land here in Pachala. Here we shall restore the rule of the ancestors. Chief (Agada) is in his right place. He has captured his land. He will build schools. He will build hospitals. He will bring the tractors and we are with him.

The country is yours. You hold on to the town firmly. Any assistance we have, we shall bring to you. [Words indistinct] If there is medicine, we shall continue to supply it.

We have come late. You have seen Comrade William, Lieutenant Colonel William [Nyuan Bany], he has not time to address you. He is our chief of staff. But we shall return to [word indistinct] the land with you. Major (Salva) also has no time to address you, because he is the deputy head of operations. [Words indistinct] you continue with your work. [Words indistinct) he also has no time to address you. But today, on 28 April we are here in Pachala. We address our (?salute) to you. We say congratulations, brothers, congratulations to Chief (Agada), to the militia and to all our people, together with Commander Francis and Major (Atali) for the great work you have done in capturing Pachala. Thank you very much. Tomorrow you will celebrate this event. Do not let them come down on you again. Than you very much once again. We have little time and we have to go.

Addresses Recruits From Equatoria

EA132251 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 May 86

[Address by SPLM-SPLA leader Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior to recruits from Equatoria at SPLA headquarters; date not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] The weapons you have heard about are big ones; they can shoot down an aircraft. We are here sitting in Boma, but they will not dare come here. If he [not further identified] comes here with 20 aircraft, we have more than 20 weapons of that type. They are in all those mountains. We shall down those 20 aircraft.

This is force. Force is important, because a long time ago our rights were usurped by force. There is no way out except to retake those rights by force. I will not go to those people in Khartoum, saying: Fellow, give me a small government in Juba, give me a small government in Malakal, give me a small government in Waw. Why? Who are they? Who are those people in Khartoum? Are they up on a mountain bestowing rights on the people?

We have the weapons, we have the strength — and all we need is the men. We need the men. The Khartoum government ought not to be asked: What will you give us? Before his fall, Numayri said, you, Dr John, come and be my first deputy. What for? First deputy for whom? This was a joke.

I told him: You want to make me the first deputy but what about the other people? What will you do for them? He said: I shall give you six ministries in Khartoum. I said: What else? He said: I'll give you the whole south. I said: What else? He said [words indistinct]. I said no, no, no. I said: Even if you offer me the post of president — forget about vice president — I shall not accept if the old Sudan is to remain as it is. What we want is a new Sudan. We shall build a new Sudan. We shall not beg for anything from those people. We shall do it in actuality. We know what our people want, because we are of them.

The SPLA belongs to all the people of Equatoria, Bahr al-Ghazal, Upper Nile, in northern Sudan, the Nubah mountains, the Beja, Darfur, and Khartoum itself. We shall be going to Khartoum. What the colonialists did in the past was to throw a bone to the southerners. The southerners began quarreling over the bone. This is old politics. We have given it up. We want the meat. We want the real meat, not the bone.

This is all I want to say to you. Thank you very much and go in good health. Go and do good training. Be militant and do not listen to those who want to divide us, because there is no discrimination in the SPLA. Do your training, be self-disciplined and proceed to liberate your country. This is what I want to say.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Chadian Foreign Secretary

LD131529 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba has received Korom Ahmed, Chadian secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation. Mohamed Mzali, Mansour Skhiri, and Beji Caid Essebsi attending the meeting.

Korom Ahmed stated that he conveyed to President Habib Bourguiba a message from President Hissein Habre, which comes within the framework of the good relations existing between Chad and Tunisia, and which he said are undergoing continuous consolidation.

The Chadian envoy added that the supreme combatant instructed him to transmit to President Hissein Habre his feelings of friendship and his support to him.

WESTERN SAHARA

APS Comments on Recent Morocco-Polisario Contacts

LD140919 Algiers APS in Arabic 0715 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Algiers, 14 May (APS) — The two stages of preliminary contacts under the auspices of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and the personal representative of the current chairman of the OAU, Senegalese Armed Forces Minister Medoune Fall, between Morocco and the Polisario within the framework of the joint good offices of the UN and the OAU for the implementation of the peace plan approved by the OAU, the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations in order to complete the decolonization of the Western Sahara, took place during the periods 9-14 April and 5-9 May 1986.

These two series of talks were marked by the publication of a press statement which placed these efforts within the framework of Resolution 40/50, by which the UN General Assembly requested the current chairman of the OAU and the UN secretary general to work to induce the two parties concerned with the Western Sahara dispute — that is to say Morocco and the Polisario — to negotiate in accordance with Resolution 104 issued by the 19th OAU summit regarding the conditions for a cease-fire and the holding of a referendum on the self-determination of the Sahroui people on the condition that the referendum should be peaceful and just and should take place free of any administrative or military pressures.

These contacts, held under the auspices of Mr de Cuellar, were shrouded with a great deal of secrecy and have aroused much comment in the international press, which often surrounds this issue with some sort of ambiguity and misrepresentatiion instead of using the available information to present true and detailed clarifications about the nature of this process, or of portraying its real dimension within the efforts being made by Africa and the international community to put an end to this armed conflict resulting from the rejection of the established right of a people to self-determination and independence. In actual fact, any time the parties to this dispute allow an opportunity for discussions signifies a positive development even when these preliminary contacts are not the final negotiations. The history of decolonization has proved that negotiations always triumph over weapons when there is a political will to build a future unburdened by the difficulties of the present which lead the parties to move from military confrontation to searching for a peace settlement to the dispute. With regard to the Western Sahara where the dispute of decolonization has been going on for the past 11 years, we cannot but feel pleased if the efforts which started in New York on 9 April constitute, in actual fact, a move toward such a development.

But regrettably, there is nothing to suggest that matters are proceeding in this direction, as there is no tangible information confirming that Morocco has abandoned its military option in the Western Sahara. The official statements of the Moroccan leaders — beginning with the messages addressed by the Moroccan Government to the UN secretary general expressing its acceptance of the good offices — make one think that Morocco has not jumped on the bandwagon and declared its adherence to

these efforts, except in order to break the regional and international isolation in which it found itself throughout the years. In fact, if the goal is really to break the isolation, then it is quite easy to discern so in the program adopted by the Moroccan delegation during the recent ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of the Nonaligned Movement held in Delhi, as the delegation tried in vain to stem the tide that renewed adherence to the peace plan established by the OAU and the United Nations. The delegation used the pretext that Morocco has embarked on an action in order to implement this precise plan.

In accordance with the mission entrusted to them by the United Nations, the current OAU chairman and the UN secretary general have exerted joint efforts for the implementation of the peace plan that provides for direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario with a view to reaching a political agreement on the conditions for a cease-fire and the arrangements for the referendum to be held to determine the fate of the Western Sahara people.

The clarity of objective and the specification of the course to be followed should help President Abdou Diouf, who was one of the drafters of Resolution 104 issued by the 19th OAU summit conference, and Perez de Cuellar to increase their persuasive ability, and to continue with the task entrusted to them to insure the success expected by the peoples of Morocco, Africa and the international community.

The practical cooperation brought about by UN Resolution 40/50 between the United Nations and the OAU in the implementation of the joint peace plan raises hopes about placing the good offices in a position that can tackle all the dimensions for the liquidation of colonialism in the Western Sahara and prevent Morocco from resorting to the regional and international organizations it exploited in the past. Since there is no longer any ambiguity over the nature of the conflict or the identity of the parties to it, there is no longer any room for dodging the requisites for the genuine liquidation of colonialism in the Western Sahara through that people's free expression of their true will. Hence the issue now depends on the inevitable withdrawal of the Moroccan forces and administration from the Western Sahara, bearing a full sense of responsibility to enable the Saharan people to determine their own fate without any pressure.

The Polisario has affirmed on more than one occasion its support for the peace plan. This responsible position toward the challenge of peace has won the SDAR a growing international sympathy; this accords it, in its capacity as a full OAU member, the recognition of 64 countries on all continents.

Algeria and Mauritania, which have encouraged the current OAU chairman and UN secretary general in their efforts, have been invited to pursue these good offices as observers. By accepting this invitation, Algeria and Mauritania, prompted by the hope of putting an end to the conflict among the brothers at their borders, reflect the profound aspiration of all the Arab Maghreb peoples for the restoration of peace in their region as a result of reconciliation between the Moroccan and Saharan peoples.

The realization of the unified destiny of the peoples of the Greater Arab Maghreb requires the removal of the main obstacle barring the way to building the greater Arab Maghreb — the Western Sahara dispute. It is also an urgent matter that understandings concerning the establishment of peace should finally overcome myopic views. Although it is quite true that the failure suffered in the past by the hopes that resulted from the direct contacts between Morocco and the Polisario and the good offices made by the countries of the Arab Maghreb to bridge the gap between the two parties of the dispute have taught us to be cautious, the belief in the necessity of putting an end to this disunity among brothers makes any effort having such aims a worthwhile effort that carries some weight. Today more than ever before the matter rests with Morocco.

KENYA

USSR's Lukyanov Attends Nairobi Nuclear War Session

EA132024 Nairobi KNA in English 1220 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 13 May (KNA) — About 100 billion people could be killed in the exchange of nuclear weapons if the superpowers would use them, Prof Sir Frederick Warner, chairman of "Environmental Consequences of Nuclear War" (ENUWAR) said here today. Prof Warner was addressing a press conference on a report by ENUWAR on the consequences of nuclear war at a Nairobi hotel. The conference was organised by the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). He was accompanied by Mr Nikolay Lukyanov of the Computer Center, Moscow.

UGANDA

Border Cooperation Talks Held With Zaire

EA131456 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The special district administrator, Aruna, [northwest Uganda] Mr (Agondu Watii), has called for understanding, cooperation and help from the Zaire Government in consolidating the NRM [National Resistance Movement] revolution and victory in Uganda. The call was made when he led a 10-man Arua District delegation to the talks on bilateral matters with the district commissioner of Aru in Zaire, Mr (Uring Pador). The talks covered security, repatriation of Ugandan refugees, trade, customs, immigration and regional cooperation in general.

It was resolved that both A.D.'s [Administrative Districts] should cooperate on security matters at the common border. It was agreed that security commanders on both sides should meet at least once every 2 weeks to review security. Administrators should also meet once a month to review the situation. It was further agreed that information on border operations be given in advance and that looted government property be returned through diplomatic channels. In addition, anti-smuggling measures were agreed upon to promote and legalize official trade.

The district commissioner, Aru, Mr (Uring Pador), pledged the Zaire Governemnt's cooperation and assistance in all fields of mutual benefit to the two countries.

The talks, which lasted over 6 hours, were also attended by security officers.

Government Signs African Human Rights Charter

EA132236 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Uganda has signed the African Charter on Human and People's Rights in the Cultural Charter for Africa. The Charter was signed in Kampala by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Ibrahim Mukiibi. The Charter states that every individual shall be equal before the law and shall be entitled to equal protection of the law. It also states that human beings are inviolable. It prohibits all forms of exploitation and degradation of man. The NRM [National Revolutionary Movement] Government has ratified this Charter soon after coming to power because of its belief in and commitment to protection of fundamental freedoms and human rights of the people. The Obote and Okello governments declined to be a party to the Charter despite appeals from the OAU and various legal circles.

CHAD

AFP Journalist Declared Persona Non Gratta

AB131635 Paris AFP in French 1416 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Ndjamena, 13 May (AFP) — An AFP Journalist, Jean-Claude Chapon, who has been on post to Central Africa since 1983, has been declared persona non gratta in Chad by the country's authorities. This decision was made known verbally to AFP by Michel Froud, permanent secretary at the Chadian Foreign Ministry. He indicated that Chad's embassies have received the order not to issue any visa to Mr Chapon.

Mr Froud reproached the AFP journalist for "participating in a misinformation and mind-poisoning campaign" through his articles, affirming that Mr Chapon wrote "false information aimed at discrediting us (Chad)," without citing any specific cases.

In a telegram addressed to the Chadian authorities on Tuesday, the management of AFP "strongly protested against this decision made against a journalist while carrying out his duties and which constitutes a flagrant threat to the freedom to inform."

Jean-Claude Chapon was posted to Central Africa in June 1983. He went frequently to Chad where he covered the major events in the country, notably the French military operations "Manta" and "Epervier."

GABON

Sao Tome Foreign Minister Leaves, President Due

AB131200 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0630 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The Sao Tome president, Manuel Pinto da Costa, will arrive today in Libreville in Gabon. The aim of this visit is the strengthening of the cooperation which exists between the two countries. Yesterday already the Sao Tome foreign minister, Fradique Menezes, who completed a visit of some days in our capital, commented on the intention of his country to adhere to UDEAC [Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa] and on its integration in the franc zone. He talked with our counterpart Jean Nassana.

[Begin Menezes recording] Sao Tome and Principe is a Central African country and we assume our membership of Central Africa. We are all conscious of the fact that we belong to this subregion. Therefore our insularity — which means that we are far from the continent with all the difficulties that it implies, particularly in the field of communications — means that we are not known; nobody knows what is happening in Sao Tome. People may therefore think that because of this isolation, we do not seek to be close to Central Africa. But we do want our place within this subregion. We assume our belonging to this subregion, as I have told you before, and we accept all that this implies in the political and economic field.

Now, you are asking me about our possible integration within the UDEAC and the franc zone. Yes, it is true that we are preparing the files with a clear and precise analysis of the UDEAC in view of our possible adhesion to that body. It is an institution of the subregion and, I repeat again, we assume our membership in it. Therefore, we have to envisage our membership in the UDEAC in the very near future. We are currently studying the issue and the arguments for and against. We have a regime that we inherited from the Portuguese colonialism which differs from both French and British colonialisms. This was normal. And we want to see the impact our adhesion to that organ can have on our economy. We are already a member of the CEAC [Central African Economic Community] and it is absolutely normal that we seek membership in the UDEAC because it is an institution. And knowing that Central Africa is one of the African subregions belonging to the franc zone, we can once again possibly plan in a very positive way, to adhere to that zone. We cannot state positively that this will take place today or tomorrow; we do not know. But we are studying the arguments for and against and when the time comes, we will take the right decision because Sao Tome is prepared to assume the fact it belongs to this particular subregion within which we want to be integrated. [end recording]

Sao Tome President Arrives

AB131658 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1230 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpt] While the Sao Tome minister of foreign affairs, Fradique de Menezes, has ended his visit to Libreville, President Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe has arrived in the Gabonese capital. President Pinto da Costa, who was welcomed by his Gabonese counterpart at the Leon Mba Airport late this morning, thus begins a working visit which will end next Friday. Prepared since last Friday by his minister of foreign affairs, the visit of the Sao Tomean president, who will hold discussions with President Omar Bongo today, will be devoted particularly to bilateral cooperation and Sao Tome's diplomatic offensive aimed at putting an end to its isolation. One of the objectives of this diplomatic offensive is to adhere to the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa [UDEAC].

ZAIRE

First State Commissioner Receives Soviet Ambassador

AB131745 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] It seems that the situation is returning to normal at Chernobyl and the nuclear station, it seems, should be able to resume its activities in the very near future. This statement was made this morning by Valentine Soldatov, the Soviet ambassador to Zaire, following the audience granted him by the first state commissioner, Citizen Kengo wa Dondo. The two personalities also discussed relations between Zaire and the Soviet Union in the political, economic as well as cultural fields. This was the point stressed by Valentine Soldatov when he spoke to our correspondent (Bitinin Ndaye Kimtako):

[Begin recording] [Soldatov in French] First, we discussed at length problems concerning our bilateral relations, in the economic field in particular. I cannot tell you concretely the details

of these discussions, but I can tell you frankly that we discussed projects that we want to implement in the shortest possible time.

[(Kimtako)] Mr Ambassador, I want to recall one of the projects. In the area of sports, you once announced the intensification of relations between the Soviet and Zairian Olympic committees. I do not know whether negotiations have begun or are at an advanced stage. At what stage are these negotiations?

[Soldatov] We are at an advanced stage concerning this protocol agreement between the two Olympic committees. However, we have already drafted the project for cultural relations. I think it will be signed in the forthcoming days.

[(Kimtako)] One is really not clear about what is currently happening at the Chernobyl nuclear station. Can you give us precise details on this issue?

[Soldatov] What happened at our nuclear station in Chernobyl was (?an accident) like any other accident. This accident happened on 26 April. But, in the meatime, the situation is firmly under control. During a trip to the Soviet Union, the general directors of the International Atomic Energy authority saw that the repair works being made by the Soviet Government correspond to the norms. Now, in the region where this station is located, the situation has returned to normal. The reactors are almost (?dormant) and the temperature has already fallen to 300 degrees. The radioactivity situation is almost [passage indistinct].

BURKINA FASO

Joint Border Commission With Benin Ends Meeting

AB092201 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 9 May 86

[Text] Within the framework of regular meetings and taking into account the consolidation in the good relations of cooperation, fraternity and militant solidarity between the People's Republic of Benin and Burkina Faso, the joint commission on the demarcation of the borders, held its third meeting in Cotonou on 5, 6 and 7 May 1986. The Burkinabe delegation, led by Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo, minister of territorial administration and security, included nine members, among whom were the high commissioners of the Tapoa and Gourma Provinces. The 10-member Beninese delegation was led by Comrade Girigissou Gado, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, PRPB, and minister of equipment and transport. With him was Comrade Edouard Zodehougan, minister delegate to the president of the Republic in charge of interior, public security and territorial administration.

At the opening of the deliberations, the two delegation leaders recalled in their respective addresses the historic ties of friendship and brotherliness existing happily between the two revolutionary peoples — Beninese and Burkinabe — whom no border dispute has ever divided and who, in spite of the subversive maneuvers of international imperialism, have continued to develop withinthe same revolutionary framework. The two delegation leaders stressed the need for the experts of the two sides to pool their efforts in order to achieve concrete results, thus demonstrating the firm political desire of the two heads of state to consolidate the relations of mutual understanding that have always existed between the two brotherly countries.

To this end, the deliberations which were held in an atmosphere of brotherliness and mutual understanding, enabled the participants to make a deep examination and a judicious analysis of the various items on the meeting's agenda. After the deliberations, the following major areas of work were identified: The need for further search for the documents necessary for the commission's work; the need for the selection of a number of basic documents that will enable a precise and the correct demarcation of the border lines; the need for dispatching a joint mission to friendly countries in order to deepen the search for more documents necessary for the pursuit of the commission's work.

The two delegations expressed happiness about the quality of the work done. During his visit, the Burkinabe minister for territorial administration and security was received in audience by our great comrade in struggle, Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the PRPB Central Committee, president of the Republic, head of state, and chairman of the National Executive Council. Also, the Burkinabe minister held talks with his Beninese counterpart.

The next meeting of the joint commission on the demarcation of the borders will be held in Ouagadougou in the first half of November 1986. After the visit, the Burkinabe delegation expressed its warm and sincere thanks to the Beninese people, to their vanguard party, the PRPB and to their president, his excellency Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, for the fraternal, warm and militant welcome given to it during its stay on the free African soil of Benin. The leader of the Burkinabe delegation, Comrade Ernest Nongma Ouedraogo, minister of territorial administration and security, asked comrade Girigissou Gado, minister of equipment and transport, to renew to his excellency, President Mathieu Kerekou, and to the Government of the People's Republic of Benin, the fraternal and militant greetings of his excellency Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and president of Burkina Faso.

GHANA

Foreign Secretary Receives Argentine Special Envoy

AB131650 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] A special envoy of the Argentine minister of foreign affairs, Henrique de la Guardia, this morning called on the secretary for foreign affairs Dr Obed Asamoah, in Accra. Their talks were held behind closed doors, but Dr Asamoah later told newsmen that the envoy came to explain the Argentinian [as heard] side of the incident in which a shipload of arms and mercenaries planning to attack some targets in Accra was intercepted in Brazil early this year. One of the leading characters in the plot was Godfrey Osei.

Dr Asamoah said when he visited Brazil to hear their side of the story, he was unable to go to Argentina. The arrangement therefore was that an envoy would come to Ghana. He said the envoy had delivered a number of documents and information relating to the affair, but the contents have not been disclosed. Dr Asamoah said the documents will be studied so that investigations from the Ghanaian end can also be completed. He said all the pieces, Brazilian and Argentinian, have to be connected to get a full picture of what was intended. The secretary said the trial of the mercenaies has begun in Brazil and Argentina is investigating the role of some of its nationals. Those found guilty will be dealt with according to the laws of those countries.

Dr Asamoah expressed gratitude for the full cooperation of both the Brazilian and Argentinian Governments.

IVORY COAST

Council of Ministers Approves Israeli Envoy

AB131222 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 13 May 86 p 32

[Text] During its meeting on Wednesday, 7 May 1986, the Council of Ministers approved the nomination of Mr Shim'on Agur as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Israel in Abidjan.

LIBERIA

Doe, Chadian Foreign Minister Meet, Release Issued

AB132140 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 2000 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The president of Liberia, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has reiterated the Liberian Government's full support for the government of President Hissein Habre of Chad and called upon all foreign forces to withdraw from northern Chad as the first step towards a peaceful resolution of the conflict in that region.

According to a Foreign Ministry release issued in Monrovia today, President Doe gave the assurance on Monday when he met with the Chadian foreign minister, Gouara Lassou. The Chadian envoy, who was accompanied to the Executive Mansion by Foreign Minister Dr J. Bernard Blamo, arrived in Liberia at the weekend with a special message from President Hissein Habre to Dr Samuel K. Doe.

President Doe regretted the failure of recent mediation efforts by the Congolese president, Denis Sassou-Nguesso, into the Chadian conflict and promised that he will undertake a new initiative at the next OAU summit aimed at ending Libyan occupation of Chad which he described as a complete violation of the OAU Charter. Dr Doe also said he will mandate Foreign Minister Blamo, who will be attending the special session of the UN General Assembly this month, to raise the issue of Chad. The Liberian leader, however, urged President Habre to continue to support dialogue among the various factions as the only guarantee of a lasting solution to the problem confronting Chad.

President Doe further stated that in spite of the severe social economic problems facing many African countries, Liberia, as Africa's (?first) republic, will continue to play a leading role in African affairs, particularly in advocating a peaceful settlement of disputes among African states.

MALI

Sources: Visit by PLO Leader 'Arafat Postponed

AB121620 Paris AFP in French 1458 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Bamako, 12 May (AFP) — The visit which the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Executive Council, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, was to pay to Bamako on Monday has been postponed, it was learned in the afternoon from sources close to official circles. No explanation has been given by official sources on the postponement of the visit of the PLO president who was expected in Bamako at the end of the 24-hour visit which he paid to Niger.

Mr 'Arafat, who since 2 May has been on an African tour to several countries south of the Sahara (Nigeria, Gabon, Togo, Burkina Faso, Niger) had made a stopover at Bamako airport during which he held a discussion with the Malian head of state, General Moussa Traore, before setting out on the journey.

NIGERIA

Soviet Instructor Possible Victim in MiG-21 Crash

AB131922 Paris AFP in English 1856 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Lagos, May 13 (AFP) — Two crew members, possibly including a Soviet instructor, died when a Soviet-made Nigerian Air Force MiG-21 fighter crashed in central Nigeria, officials disclosed Tuesday.

The accident occurred last Tuesday during a training flight over Plateau State, Air Vice-Marshal George Osho was quoted as saying.

A Soviet source said one crew member was a Soviet instructor.

Two Air Force officers died Air Marshal Osho said, but he declined to name them or to confirm one was a Soviet. There were no reported casualties on the ground.

Nation To Participate in Soviet Film Festival

AB131205 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Nigeria is to participate in an international films festival taking place in the Soviet Union later this month. The Nigerian delegation of film-makers and officials will join their counterparts from other African countries, Asia and Latin America at the 11-day festival which begins in Tashkent, capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, on the 20th of this month.

The permanent secretary in the Federal Ministry of Information and Culture, Mr Ason Bur, said in Lagos yesterday that Nigeria's participation in the festival was one of the concrete efforts to implement the cultural and educational exchange program between the two countries. Ason Bur, who was speaking at the opening of the Soviet film week at the National Theater, stressed the important role such exchanges could play in sustaining cordial relations and as catalyst for world peace and understanding.

SIERRA LEONE

AFP Provides Background on May General Elections

AB091543 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 9 May 86

[By Rod Mac-Johnson]

[Text] Freetown, May 9 (AFP) — A total of 346 candidates will contest 102 seats in the May 30 general elections in Sierra Leone, according to an approved list of candidates released here Thursday by the country's only party, the All Peoeple's Congress (APC).

But there has been widespread criticism of the candidates selected for the first parliamentary poll since President Joseph Momoh succeeded Siaka Stevens last November, and fears that he will not get the public and parliamentary support he is seeking.

According to the list, five candidates, including First Vice-President Francis Minah and Second Vice-President Abu Kamara, have been returned unopposed since their opponents failed to fulfil what the party newspaper *WE YONE* called "the requirements of the party code of conduct". But 50 of the 164 unsuccessful applicants told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE they still did not know what party officials have been calling "a code of conduct."

Nomination day is on May 12 and there is widespread speculation that many more candidates will be returned unopposed as backstage wooing of opponents to step down is underway.

The election will be contested by 12 women, the most yet in a general election in Sierra Leone. In the elections of 1977 women were all but barred from selection, while that of 1982 saw only one deputy elected.

The minister of state for party affairs, E.T. Kamara, said the code of conduct stipulated that a candidate be "a fully paid up active member for at least 12 months preceding the date appointed for nomination."

Campaigning so far has been relatively violence-free, particularly after a former minister of finance, Sahr Gbomor, was barred from contesting after his supporters allegedly disrupted a political rally of his rival, Eya M'Bayo, a former ambassador to France and the Soviet Union. The attack left at least three dead, according to police sources.

The campaign itself has been lacklustre, a far cry from the massive demonstration of support which ushered in President Momoh's administration, and a passive response is feared on May 30. Observers here are blaming the widespread scarcity of basic consumer items such as sugar, rice and milk as the main reason for voters' apathy. The country is again going through a critical fuel crunch despite an agreement reached in March with Algeria for the supply of 60,000 tonnes of crude oil.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) delegation which was due early this month to resume talks on Sierra Leone's application for a rescue package will now come in July, Usually reliable Finance Ministry sources said.

President Momoh said at his inauguration in January that he needed a new parliament from which he would select competent ministers to tackle the country's many problems. But with many of what some electors are calling "corrupt and implicated politicians" assured of victory against weak candidates, the president's aspirations seem far from assured.

Observers also point to the virtual absence of concrete issues in the campaign although the country's economy is in its worst plight since independence 25 years ago. Candidates are only pledging individually at t'eir election rallies that they would help "President Momoh in his task of national reconstruction."

Though *WE YONE* praised what it called "the liberalism of the party in the allocation of party symbols to aspiring candidates" and the government said it was committed to "making parliament less attractive to those who want to make it a channel of getting rich" there is widespread surprise at the similar backgrounds of most candidates. Twenty percent of the candidates are medical doctors, 15 percent lawyers, five percent journalists, 25 percent academics and 10 percent engineers, while the rest are drawn from trade unionists, businessmen and top civil service administrators. The candidates include three sons of former President Stevens.

The campaign too has had its lighter side. One contestant, a recently-returned political science graduate from the United States, on his campaign poster listed his entire qualifications including an examination he passed at primary school level. He also listed the qualifications of his wife who is not a candidate.

TOGO

President Eyadema Meets With World Bank Officials

AB131840 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 13 May 86

[Excerpts] The founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], President Gnassingbe Eyadema, this morning received a 3-member delegation of the World Bank led by Mr (Robert Billings,) division head in the Program II Department, West African region of the World Bank. Other members of the delegation were Mr (Swen Chelstrom,) resident representative of the World Bank in Togo, and Mr (Emmanuel Mbi,) future resident representative of the World Bank in Togo Mr (Mbi) will assume office in July this year.

At the end of the audience, which was also attended by member of the Central Committee and Minister of Planning and Industry Mr Yaovi Adodo, Mr (Robert Billings) made the following statement to the press:

[Begin Billings recording] The president of the Republic has honored us by receiving us here today. He welcomed us in a completely perfect way; it was a great honor for us to have been received by the head of state. We talked briefly about the efforts of the Togolese Government towards economic development, and towards economic expansion. The president stated the fears which are being entertained about the rains this year. And we promised him that all our prayers will be directed to Merciful God to help you in this regard, given that man has not as yet mastered the rains.

Another aim of my mission here is to present the new resident representative in Togo, Mr (Emmanuel Mbi), who by July will replace Mr (Chelstrom) as our envoy here in Lome. I am sure that Mr (Mbi) will do much to ensure a continuous and productive dialogue between Togo and the World Bank, as has been done by Mr (Chelstrom) during the past 3 years.

ANGOLA

'Luanda Declaration' Issued by Five-Nation Summit

MB131352 Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 May 86 p 3

["Luanda Declaration," issued in Luanda at the conclusion of the sixth summit of the five Portuguese-speaking African nations on 19 April 1986]

[Text] 1. We, the presidents of the People's Republic of Angola, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe have assessed the progress of the situation in southern Africa since our fifth summit in Sao Tome.

2. We have noted that aggression against our sister republics Angola and Mozambique has been intensified. The Lusaka accord and the Nkomati Accord, which could have brought adecisive turnabout for peace in the region, have been grossly violated by the government of South Africa.

3. The Gorongosa documents clearly demonstrate the decision of Pretoria's warmongering circles to disregard the Nkomati Accord and continue their aggression against Mozambique. The South African army's attempt to destroy the Molongo oil installations in Cabinda Province immediately after the official announcement on the completion of the withdrawal of the South African forces from Angola clearly shows the double standards of Pretoria's policy. These double standards as seen in the violation of the Lusaka accord and the Nkomati Accord have even embarrassed Pretoria'sclosest allies, who found it necessary to publicly condemn such an attitude.

4. During the assessed period, the U.S. Government has profoundly changed its position despite:

— having always stated that it supports the peaceful and negotiated solution of the conflicts in southern Africa as put forward by the governments of the republics;
— having continuously reiterated the need to ease the intensity of confrontations;
— having sought to play the role of an honest broker between the governments of the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of South Africa.

During the same period, the U.S. Administration implemented an active policy condemning international terrorism at the international level.

5. To the great surprise of the international community, particularly the southern African countries, the U.S. Government, acting against the fundamentals of its stated policy:

— officially decided to receive at the highest level the ringleader of a gang that kidnaps, rapes, maims, and murders Angolan children, women, and old people; destroys, pillages, and plunders villages, schools, maternity clinics, and hospitals, and takes hostages and assassinates peaceful guest workers, experts, nuns, priests, and religious workers;

— openly and officially decided to supply sophisticated war material and financial assistance to that terrorist gang.

6. These actions, far from promoting peace and stability in southern Africa, serve to encourage organized terrorism and intensify violence in the region. They put the role of the United States as a broker in the region at stake by showing it considers this a form of legitimate terrorism.

7. In order to guarantee independence, territorial integrity, and national unity, in 1974 the MPLA agreed to sign the Alvor Accord with the Portuguese Government in conjunction with the FNLA and UNITA and formed a transition government together with Portugal, despite the sad record of treason against the Angolan people by these two puppet organizations.

With the support of international reaction, the FNLA and UNITA joined forces and attempted to destroy the MPLA. They failed because the people cannot be liquidated, and the MPLA embodies the authentic and legitimate aspirations of the Angolan people.

8. Our peoples and governments have noted with great concern that during this period in certain countries, attemptx were made togive respect and dignity to self-confessed traitors of the national liberation struggle. They are trying to force our peoples to accept these professional criminals as part of the governments of Angola and Mozambique.

9. We reaffirm the condemnation, made at the fifth summit, regarding the complicity and connivance of certain political, economic, financial, and military circles of some countries, particulary Portugal, in aggression, propaganda, and terrorist actions against the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique. This complicity is even more odious when nationals and enterprises from those same countries are the victims of such crimes.

10. The South African maneuvers have continued to keep Namibia a colony and to block the application of UN Resolution 435/78. With the support of the U.S. Government, South Africa seeks to blame the People's Republic of Angola for the perpetuation of the colonial regime in Namibia.

11. Namibia, a former German colony, would have normally attained its independence at the same time as other former German colonies under the custody of Great Britain and France. That was how Tanganyika, Cameroon, and Togo attained independence in the early 1960's when Angola was still a Portuguese colony. By 1965 the United Nations established the Council for Namibia to take responsibility for leading this country under its trusteeship to independence. The colonial South African regime then prevented the independence of the territory.

12. In 1978, with the approval of the South African Government and by unanimous vote of the UN Security Council, Resolution 435/78 was adopted.

New maneuvers began. With the support of the United States, the South African Government began a process of making the Namibian people's inalienable right to independence conditional

on questions which are absolutely alien to the territory and over which the Namibian people have no decision-making power. These maneuvers forced the Western contact group to break its solidarity with South Africa and the United States. Today, as in the past, the sole objective of the maneuvers is to maintain the colonial occupation of Namibia and prevent Africa and the international community from centering their attention and efforts on the liquidation of apartheid, a crime against humanity.

13. Our five countries await with anticipation the authentic implementation, on 1 August 1986, of the South African declaration on the independence of Namibia in accordance with UN Resolution 435/78.

14. We reaffirm that the People's Republic of Angola, a peaceful nation, wants peace, development, and cooperation with all countries of the world on the basis of internationally acknowledged principles of international law, regardless of their political, economic, and social system.

15. We appeal to the U.S. Government to resume its positive role in the struggle for peace, stability, and progress in southern Africa. It is therefore necessary that, as a precondition, the U.S. Government reviews its attitude towardsupporting organized terrorism and decides to unconditionally supportthe right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence.

16. We solemnly reaffirm the indestructible unity of our peoples, parties, and governments, strengthened in the common ideals guiding us, strengthened through history, blood, and the example of so many heroes and martyrs of our fatherlands, and embodied in the immortal personalites of Eduardo Mondlane, Amilcar Cabral, and Agostinho Neto.

17. We reiterate our loyalty to the principles of the OAU and the UN charters and the ideals of the Nonaligned Movement.

18. We praise and identify with the efforts made by the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of Mozambique to guarantee peace, security, stability and development in the region.

19. WE, THE HEADS OF STATE OF THE FIVE FRATERNAL COUNTRIES, solemnly declare that we want southern Africa to be a zone of peace and prosperity where true cooperation among the peoples of the region and between the region and the rest of the world prevails without discrimination.

20. We would like to point out this region's growth in the way of life in Angola and Mozambique, where men and women of all races, colors, and religious creeds are brothers and are covered and defended by the banner of their united fatherland, following their destiny, and are engaged in building their future through democratic institutions.

21. We reiterate our conviction that there is no conflict among the peoples of southern Africa. The sole existing conflicts are those between all peoples and Pretoria's belligerent regime. In brief, the apartheid regime is the sole cause of violence and war in southern Africa.

22. We want peace, progress, and well-being for our peoples. We want to see the children of Angola and Mozambique, who for over 2 decades have only experienced war, enjoy the marvel of peace.We thus have established maternity clinics for their birth, schools for their study, and hospitals for their treatment.

Luanda, 29 April 1986

Dos Santos Message to Gabon's Bongo Asks Support

MB121358 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent a message to Omar Bongo, the head of state of Gabon, delivered in Libreville today by Angolan Ambassador to Libreville Dombele Bernardo. During the audience, the Gabonese president was briefed on the development of the situation in southern Africa, particularly in Angola. He was also informed of the direct consequences that might result from U.S. Administration support rendered to UNITA armed bandits. Accordingly, he was asked to condemn the Reagan administration's position and express his country's solidarity with and support for the struggle waged by the Angolan people as well as with the peoples of Namibia and South Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

Chinese Friendship Delegation Visits; Accord Signed

MB122007 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] (Yi Gu Cai), vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With African Countries, said today that the Chinese people greatly admired the Mozambican people for their fighting spirit and achievements in the process of national reconstruction. (Yi Gu Cai) said this at a press conference in Maputo this afternoon. He is leading a delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries at the invitation of the Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples [AMASP]. (Yi Gu Cai) pointed out that in Mozambique he felt in the company of comrades-in-arms. He added that the Chinese people closely followed the Mozambican people's struggle against racism, neocolonialism, and imperialism.

This morning, AMASP and the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries signed a renewable 3-year cooperation protocol. The Chinese delegation offered AMASP 300 pairs of shoes, 8180 notebooks, 7400 pencils, and a large quantity of ballpoint pens. The delegation ends its friendly visit to our country tomorrow.

NAMIBIA

4 Policemen, 28 SWAPO Members Die in Operations

MB131737 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1735 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Windhoek, May 13, SAPA — Four members of a SWA police counter-insurgency unit died in action against SWAPO insurgents, a police spokesman said in Windhoek today. They were: Special Const P. Simon, Spec Const S. Shindele, and Spec Const S. Gottlieb, who died in a landmine explosion. The fourth man was Const Sakkie van Zyl, 22, of Pietermaritzburg. The men died in following up operations against SWAPO insurgents since Tuesday last week after an attack on a police base in northern SWA/Namibia about 10km from the Angolan border. The police spokesman said 28 SWAPO insurgents were killed in the follow up operations.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Comments on End of Apartheid

MB121735 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] House of Delegates, May 12, SAPA — South Africa would not suddenly become a paradise after apartheid had gone, Mr Pik Botha, minister of foreign affairs, said today. Replying to points raised in the house in his budget vote debate, he said parliamentarians should take careful note of this. He said there were elements in the country and abroad who would not rest until power was handed to certain ideological groups.

They were enemies who would use every conceivable method to destroy the country in the pursuit of that aim — and just as blacks had the power to destroy South Africa, whites too also had such power. The question was whether the blacks as well as the whites should be allowed to do this.

The government, he said, held that all South Africans believing in democracy should come together on the basis of removal of apartheid and on the basis of sharing of power. The future of South Africa would be decided by South Africans and no one — not even the Eminent Persons Group (EPG) — would be allowed to coerce the republic into making changes or dictating the pace of reform. The outside world did not realise the resolve of South Africans wishing to effect changes. There is now a movement for change and only our own short-sightedness and our own unwillingness can hold up reform, he said.

Considers KwaNdebele Independence

MB121753 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1752 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] House of Delegates, May 12, SAPA — The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today denied independence for KwaNdebele could be regarded as continuation of apartheid. Replying to the committee stage debate on his budget vote, he said the South African Government did not push KwaNdebele to take independence. It was the self-governing national state that had asked for it, he said.

EPG Arrives for Cape Town Talks 13 May

MB121137 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1055 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] Cape Town, May 12, SAPA — The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] arrives in Cape Town tomorrow for talks with the South African Government described here as having reached "a very delicate stage." A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs this morning said that there would be "no comment whatsoever" on the EPG visit, referring inquiries to a statement made in parliament by the minister, Mr Pik Botha, last Wednesday. "We want the situation to get back on the road as it was — out of the press," one ministry source said. Last Wednesday Mr Botha said during the debate on his budget vote that the EPG would return for talks in Cape Town this week but that "we will not talk and they will not talk because discussions have reached a very delicate stage."

This week will be the second time that the full EPG holds talks in Cape Town. In diplomatic circles many expect that talks will be directed mainly at reducing violence, obtaining the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela on mutually acceptable terms and getting some form of dialogue going between the South African Government and the ANC, most likely with identifiable black nationalists within its ranks.

Pik Botha, EPG Meet

MB131557 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1549 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 13, SAPA — The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] held three hours of discussions with the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, today. A spokesman for Mr Botha confirmed the meeting and its duration. No further comment was available from either of the negotiating parties. No indication as to the resumption of talks between them or a possible meeting between the EPG and the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was given.

ANC Denies Considering EPG-Sponsored Truce

MB121517 Dakar PANA in English 1510 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 12 May (ZANA/PANA) - The African National Congress (ANC) today in Lusaka refuted reports from South Africa that it is seriously considering a Commonwealth sponsored truce deal with Pretoria. An ANC spokesman said they have not received copies of the proposals made by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG] to the apartheid regime and therefore cannot consider the proposals. He said the local paper which reported the matter over the weekend and which is edited by Zwelakhe Sisulu, son of senior ANC leader Walter Sisulu, misinterpreted the message sent to it by ANC. The local newspaper, *THE NEW NATION*, funded by the South African Catholic Church, reported that the ANC was studying a bid by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group to bring it and the

South African Government to the negotiating table.

The Eminent Persons Groups was set up last October at the Commonwealth summit in Nassau, Bahamas, to promote dialogue in South Africa as an alternative to economic sanctions and is headed by former Australian Premier Malcom Fraser. Memebrs of the group have already made several visits to South Africa and the group is expected there again tomorrow for talks with President Pieter Botha and anti-apartheid leaders.

The ANC spokesman in Lusaka declined to comment whether ANC would have considered the truce deal with racist South Africa if the Eminent Persons Group so recommended. He however, reiterated that ANC did not know what proposals the group has made to South Africa.

ANC Says Government Must Renounce Apartheid

MB121149 Dakar PANA in English 1100 GMT 12 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 12 May (ZANA/PANA) — The African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa has said the Pieter Botha regime should make an undertaking to renounce apartheid, the root cause of state terrorism, before any meaningful dialogue could ensue. The condition by the South African Government that the ANC should renounce violence is unacceptable without the Botha regime first creating a climate for a dialogue by not only denouncing but making an undertaking to dismantle the repressive policy of apartheid.

Spokesman for the ANC Tom Sebina, reacting in Lusaka today to intimation by Chief Gatsha Buthelezi that the South African Government should release the imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela and lift a political ban on the ANC, said:

It is not a question of a change of heart by the chief, but because of various internal pressures. They are trying to get away from these pressures because the power of liberation struggle inside South Africa has intensified and heightened. The like of the Buthelezi clique have no alternative but to accept the reality of the liberation struggle as people mobilise themselves to dismantle the apartheid, Sebina said. The ANC, he said, would like a democratic process to prevail in which all the citizens would participate in running the affairs of their country without colour prejudice. Sebina said the ANC would not succumb to conditions set by the Botha regime. For us to renounce violence is totally unacceptable. The Botha regime should take the lead by first renouncing state terrorism — apartheid — the main root cause of the current violent tension in South Africa.

Cheif Buthelezi, the major political foe of the ANC inside South Africa, last weekend appeared to sidetrack from his political stance of denouncing the ANC by demanding the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, and lifting up the political ban on the ANC.

Heunis Notes Black Domination 'Unacceptable'

MB131757 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1756 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] House of Assembly, May 13, SAPA — Black domination in South Africa was just as unacceptable as any other form of domination, the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said today. Replying to debate on his budget allocation, he said the protection and (political) participation of minority groups therefore had to be catered for in a consensus model not based on conflict, nor proportional representation.

"We have to move from a conflict model to a consensus model ... and this is why I appeal for solutions that take into account our society's group basis, but do not make numbers the norm for participation." There were different alternatives and models that were being considered and propagated but the eventual model would not be an imitation of any existing one. "Our society is complicated and that is why we need a state-concept that will consist of a variety of structures," Mr Heunis said. There was no doubt there were fundamental adaptations taking place in South Africa nd this should not be judged by the visibility of negotiations taking place, but rather by progress being made. "The full meaning of the many steps undertaken are largely not perceived in the face of unrest and violence which is more newsworthy than orderly development," he said. There came a time in the history of countries and nations when circumstances demanded people rise above petty differences. The House of Assembly was playing a leading and decisive role in South Africa's constitutional development and this was why it had to send a message out to the country and its people of greater unity among the communities it represented. "Not a unity with the intention of mobilising against other communities or groups, but one aimed at combining strengths in the interests of a greater unity among all moderate people in our country and to find answers to the problems in South Africa." This did not mean party political unity or the elimination of differences in the country, but that all communities should fight revolution together.

The primary question South Africans should answer first was not what type of democracy should be achieved, but if a democracy was possible. "I believe it is, and if we bind ourselves to this we can start the debate on what type of democracy it should be." Such a commitment would necesarily have to include a rejection of dictatorships, violence and revolution, he said.

Mandela Responsible for Imprisonment

MB131833 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1800 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says the time has come for people to stop arguing about the release of Nelson Mandela until such time as Mandela decides to comply with the conditions for his release. Speaking in his department's budget debate in parliament, Mr Heunis said that there is only one person that can affect Mandela's release and who could be held responsible for the fact that he is still in prison,and that is himself.

Minister Fears Polarization if Reform Rejected

MB131525 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] The minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says the future of blacks in South Africa will to a great extent be determined by their reaction to the opportunities that the government has created for political participation. Mr de Klerk was addressing a student debating society at the Rand Afrikaans University. He said he foresaw increasing polarization and catastrophic consequences for all if the government's reform policy was rejected and all or nothing attitude became general among blacks.

SUNDAY TIMES Reports on Lebowa Situation

MB120650 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 11 May 86 p 7

["Special Report" by Allan Soule and Samkelo Kumalo]

[Text] Lebowa — poor and violent — is on the road to becoming the first homeland administration to collapse through a combination of poverty and revolutionary violence. This week members of the Legislative Assembly threatened to put up the shutters unless Pretoria meets their demands for more money to help with the struggling economy. The move comes at the same time as an announcement by Pretoria that the equally impoverished Kwa-Ndebele homeland will get "independence" on December 11.

The Lebowa Government has been caught in the vice of rural poverty, insufficient money from Pretoria and a growing rural insurrection which has taken revolutionary activity from the main cities directly into the homelands. In a resolution adopted during a sitting on Wednesday, the Assembly drafted an appeal to the South African Government to increase its financial commitment to the development of the impoverished state. The resolution states that Pretoria's budget allocation to the Lebowa Government is vastly inadequate "and will not carry the government through the fiscal year as its needs, priorities and projects exceed the meagre budget".

But Lebowa's problems have spread far beyond its capital of Lebowakgomo, in the foothills of the Soutpansberg about 54 km south-east of Pietersburg. Apart from its financial dilemma, the government now faces a far more sinister crisis. For the past six months the tiny state has been wracked by radical-inspired unrest. School boycotts, political killings and the rise of black protest actions have begun to corrode the foundations of Lebowa's feudal-rooted system of government. The past six months have seen an unprecedented United Democratic Front (UDF) recruitment drive that has reached deep into the near-inaccessible rural areas of Sekhukuneland. Sources in Lebowa report that tribesmen are being introduced, sometimes violently, to the ideologies of the left, and that the level of politicisation among the rural population has dramatically increased.

The UDF drive — being planned and managed from the UDF headquartes, which has taken over the offices of the Students' Representative Council on the campus of the Univeristy of the North — has, according to its organisers, been uniquely successful. Local UDF officials now boast that it is the first time the organisation has gained and consolidated a significant foothold in a rural constituency. "At the last count, we had an estimated 50 civic and youth organisations which are now fully affiliated to our organisation," said Mr Peter Mokaba, general secretary of the UDF's northern Transvaal branch.

For a man who claims to be antiviolence, his rhetoric is paradoxically militant. The former ANC member talks of the spread of the "war of liberation," the undermining of the authority of the state and the destruction of Lebowa's system of government, which he claims to be repressive. "We have already had unparalleled success in organising 'village block' and 'street committees'. We intend removing the tribal chiefs as soon as possible. We have called on them to resign." He could not say how may, if any, had heeded the call. "Our ultimate intention is to allow the people to govern themselves. We have already established people's courts in some areas and are in the process of forming our own militia which will carry out the orders of the courts."

Members of Lebowa's 750-strong police force have now become the prime targets of UDF members. The organisation openly admits it has launched a campaign which it believes will eventually bring about the disintegration of the state's police force. Shopkeepers have been warned not to serve policemen. Taxi drivers are no longer allowed to carry any known policeman, and the word has been put out that no one should greet or talk to them.

Said Mr Mokaba: "Our aim is to ostracise every member of the police force. We have called on the families of these men to shun them. We are doing this for their own safety. When the war escalates we do not want to be responsible for the safety of these men and their families. When the time comes, there must be no grey areas, only black and white."

He refused to say how the safety of policemen and their families would be threatened.

In interviews this week several taxi drivers admitted that they feared intimidation if they ignored the UDF directive. Said one taxi operator: "We prefer to lose money by having fewer people to serve than to have our taxis burnt."

Lebowa's commissioner of police, Colonel P. Moloto, says he knows nothing of the campaign to ostracise his men. "I have heard nothing yet of this UDF strategy. The morale of my men is extremely high and, even if such a plot did exist, I am certain it would have no effect on the Lebowa police force." However, he does admit that the level of unrest in Lebowa has increased dramatically since the beginning of the year.

Lebowa government officials also deny that UDF attempts to remove chiefs and community councillors have been successful. Public relations officer Mr Serobi Maja said his government was unaware of attempts to remove tribal chiefs and elected community councillors. "This must be a new thing, and we are not aware of it. The government is prepared to meet all political organisations and have discussions on how to bring peace to the country."

Despite denials of knowledge of the UDF protest actions in the state, sources within Lebowa have confirmed a large-scale mobilisation of UDF forces. A tour through the tribal areas this week revealed clear evidence of unrest. In the eastern sector of Sekhukhuneland the burnt-out shells of cars and trucks bear evidence of the level of unrest in the area. Locals are loath to talk to strangers, and there are clear signs of confusion and fear.

The Lebowa government's financial dilemma is aggravating its internal political problems and signals a bleak future for the region. In a strongly worded resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly, the South African Government is called upon to increase aid to Lebowa. "The Legislative Assembly of Lebowa, after having been presented with what it regards as a most inadequate budget of the Minister of Finance, and after a comparative study of white, coloured, and Indian budgets for the same period ... and after observing budget grants to some of the black municipal councils, the Assembly fails to reconcile itself to the rationale that gave rise to the disparity in grants."

Report Termed 'Misleading'

MB121511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 11 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 11, SAPA — A report which appeared in the *SUNDAY TIMES* today has been rejected by the UDF [United Democratic Front] Northern Transvaal region as "misleading, alarmist and irresponsible journalism." In statement to SAPA this afternoon the UDF Northern Transvaal region condemned the *SUNDAY TIMES* "News Focus" report on Lebowa and the role of the UDF. "We particularly condemn the attempt to put words into the mouths of the UDF spokesman" the statement said. "The report said: the former ANC member talks of the spread of the liberation war, the undermining of the authority of the state and the destruction of Lebowa's system of government...." "This is a statement we do not identify with," the UDF said.

The UDF statement also rejected as "misleading" the reports claim of the UDF Northern Transvaal region having taken over the offices of the Students Representative Council at the University of the North. "We have our own offices in an Indian complex in Pietersburg and have never used any other premises as our headquarters. These claims are absurd," it said.

The UDF rejected a reference in the *SUNDAY TIMES* report to a UDF programme to eliminate "Grey Areas." "We see the deliberate distortion of fact and irresponsible causing of alarm among the white population as an attempt by the *SUNDAY TIMES* to justify, legitimise and encourage the violence that the farmers have conducted against our own defenceless people. The programme spelled out by this report is not the programme of the UDF and the UDF does not want sensationalist reporters to draw a programme for it," the statement said.

"As a result of this report the UDF takes the following measures: we call on our affiliates to be weary of journalists and not allow themselves to be interviewed unless the interviews are approved by the regional offices of the national offices of UDF. We also intend taking the matter up with the Media Council and we ask the *SUNDAY TIMES* to make corrections if our relationship with it is to return to normal. We would also like to point out this report is in direct contrast to another report which appears in the same newspaper and is written by Mr Thomas Lekgotboane, who was present at the interview," the statement concluded.

Mixed Reaction to New Provincial System Detailed

MB130606 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Diverse reaction has been received to the announcement by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that a new streamlined provincial system is to become effective on 1 July. The president of the council of chairmen and chief directors of development boards in South Africa, Dr (Tom Boshof), says the boards are being abolished because they no longer fit in with the current constitutional system. Dr (Boshof) confirmed that functions which in the past had been meant for black people would in future be exercised in respect of all population groups.

The senior member of the Executive Committee [MEC] in the Transvaal provincial council responsible for local government, Mr (John Griffiths), has welcomed Mr Heunis' announcement on the new second tier system of government. He said that in the new system provision would be made for the participation of all communities contributing towards politics on the second tier.

The leader of the Progressive Federal Party in the council, Mr (Douglas Gibson), said that Mr Heunis had neglected to spell out exactly how the second tier would work when the system of provincial councils disappeared. The MEC responsible for local government and the leader of the Cape provincial council, Mr (Willem Bouwer), has expressed the hope that the council will be able to consolidate during its last session so that the provincial administration will be able to continue its activities after the disbanding of the council with the least possible disruption.

The leader of the opposition in the Cape provincial council, Mr (Herbert Hirsh), has undertaken that members of the PFP will be constructive during this session, despite his opinion that the government is not keeping pace with reality in the country.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, said in his reaction to Mr Heunis' announcement that it would appear that the disappearance of provincial councils would not result in devolution of power, but rather the centralization of power. He said that Mr Heunis had not made it clear how a majority government was to be prevented.

The New Republic Party spokesman on constitutional development and planning, Mr Derrick Watterson, said the new system of provincial government had not yet been explained clearly. Mr Watterson said that the new administrators would not have the same power as they had had previously, and the public would not be able to see to it that the power which they had was not abused.

The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Buthelezi, says he is sorry that the government did not grant his request for a moratorium

on the dismantling of the Natal provincial council. Chief Buthelezi said it would be a pity if there was unilateral imposition by the government in setting up something to replace all the bodies being abolished.

Bill on Black 'Freehold' Rights Introduced

MB131057 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0948 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Parliament, May 13, SAPA — A bill providing for full "freehold" ownership of land by blacks in townships outside the national states, was tabled in parliament today. According to a memorandum on the Black Communities Development Amendment Bill, it would "remove the restrictions on the acquisition of ownership of immovable property by black persons in urban areas, generally under the jurisdiction of black local authorities and development boards," and specifically in "development areas." The freehold rights are an alternaitve to the 99-year leasehold system introduced a few years ago.

At a press briefing, the director general of constitutional development and planning, Dr Andreas van Wyk, said: "Any black person who is a South African citizen or who is legally resident in the republic will be able to buy property." The same applied to township developers, employers buying property for their employees "or anybody else approved by the minister." For example, he said, a Transkei citizen who was legally in Cape Town could buy property there in terms of the bill's provisions.

According to the memorandum, provision was also made for a "more streamlined procedure for black township establishment," which Dr van Wyk said had been hampered by procedural regulations in the past. The bill was not introducing a new system. It was "just extending rights of ownership, which non-blacks could get, to blacks." The memorandum said the bill did not describe the nature of the property rights in question "conveying as it does full right of ownership in accordance with the Roman-Dutch Common Law." "For this reason the term freehold is not used, as it is a term of English law of property which is foreign to our common law." To give effect to the principle of equivalent ownership for all South African citizens, various amendments had been made to the principal act which brought terminology and procedures in line with the requirements of the Land Survey Act and the Deeds Registries Act.

Although provision was made for the conversion of 99-year leasehold to ownership, the choice of type of tenure was left to the aspirant owner. "Thus 99-year leasehold is retained as an alternative form of tenure, more particularly since there are certain differences in the cost of acquiring leasehold or ownership." An example was that transfer duty was not payable on a leasehold transaction. The streamlined township establishment procedures "will provide the necessary certainty, which will encourage developers to risk capital." "These procedures will facilitate the supply of land by both the public and private sectors, and as such implement one of the important objects of the white paper on urbanisation, namely the timeous supply of land for the housing of urban people."

Since a market in property — particularly the undeveloped land component — in black urban areas had not yet developed, provision was made in the bill for the regulation of first generation disposal prices for 99-year leasehold and ownership, the memorandum said. These provisions were to be implemented for State, Local Authority and Development Board Land (which was also the major source of land) as this was a public resource. "This creates the opportunity to keep the price of undeveloped land low and so to stimulate the provision of housing by developers and individual home-builders." Giving examples of transfer costs for aspirant buyers, Dr van Wyk said conversion of a 99-year leasehold property valued at R10,000 would cost R375, consisting of conveyancing and transfer fees of R275 and R100, respectively. For a property valued at R20,000, the costs would increase to R596, of which R200 would be transfer fees. For a "new" transaction, costs involved in a property sold R10,000 would total R580, consisting of R185 for the mortgage bond, R20 for stamp duty, R275 for conveyancing and R100 for transfer fees. For a property sold at R40,000, the costs would be R1,582.

Commentary Stresses Demands To Restore Order

MB120730 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 12 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] There are growing demands in South Africa that peace, law, and order should be restored, that radicalism should be eliminated, and that full attention should be given to the processes of negotiation and reform. Though radicals try to convince the world that revolution is imminent in South Africa and that there is no alternative to violence, various opinion polls conducted among black people have shown that they are opposing the unrest in growing numbers. The latest poll, conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council, shows that more than 75 percent of black people in the country believe that nothing is to be gained out of the current unrest situation. Confronted with this majority view, opposing the unrest in the country, the onus is now lying heavily on the country's security forces to restore stability and peaceful processes. On the issue of revolution in South Africa, the cards are stacked against the revolutionaries, to an extent which is not fully appreciated abroad. In this connection, a few facts have to be taken into account. First, the bulk of the population certainly does not favor revolution, realising as Zulu Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi does that revolution would destroy the country's infrastructure — something which would take generations to rebuild, if at all. On the other hand, it has been argued that even small groups can bring about successful revolution, but South African topography and its advanced state of development militates against such groups.

Commentary Notes Status of Unions May Be Reviewed

MB130602 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0545 GMT 13 May 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Few features of the modern economy raise as much emotion and controversy as do trade unions. South Africans have,

for many decades, escaped the effects of highly active unions, until introduction of labor reforms some 7 years ago. An important question, as relevant today as it was when labor reforms were introduced, still needs to be answered. And that is, when does trade unionism exceed the bounds of responsibility? There are those, albeit a very small group, who would even question the right of existence of a union.

After all, it is nothing more than a labor cartel, which would be totaly frowned upon were it to be formed, for example, among a group of retailers. But that trade unionism has a recognised role in South African society is implicit in the fact that, give or take a few thousand, about one-third of the total South African work force is unionised in one form or another. This already higher than the United States, and compares favourably with some of the leading industrial countries in Europe. In Africa it is the highest. It recognises the legitimate claim of labor, in a united form, to at least part of the wealth-creating process of an undertaking. This does not mean, as the Marxist would have it, all of the wealth created by an enterprise. It also recognises the legitimate role of unions to redress some of the imbalances which may have been created over the years under different social and political structure. At the time of labor reform, there was even tentative recognition of the role the emergent unions could play in acting as a kind of political escape valve while other processes were being determined.

Now that there are clear moves in political reform, the role the unions are playing in the political arena has become totally questionable. In the end, no one can deny that trade unions act responsibly when they act in the interests of their members. The questions which should be asked are: Is trade union leadership acting responsibly when it involves its union membership in purely general political matters, and forces a confrontation with management on these issues? Is it responsible trade unionism to allow a dispute to reach the point where sit-ins are held in stores, customers accosted,and other workers intimidated? Is it responsible trade unionism that causes severe dmage to a company's operations and profits, which, in the longer run could effect that company's job creating ability.

These are difficult times, for management and the workforce. A glance at company announcements in the newspapers will show that no extraordinary profits are being made in most sectors. A highly competitive environment and shrinking markets give companies little room to maneuver before facing financial disaster. Trade union leadership which does not recognise this and pushes on regardless in its confrontational stance to management — while at the same time bringing extraneous, political issues onto the workfloor — is obviously more interested in its pseudo political role than in the genuine itnerests of its members. In the process it is the employer who suffers and often becomes the victim of trade union action. If necessary — as has proved to be the case in Britain — the legal position and powers of employers will have to be reviewed.

Soweto Mayor Suspended by City Council

MB131657 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1654 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 13, SAPA — The mayor of Soweto, Mr Ephraim Tshabalala, was today suspended for 45 days by his own Council. This decision was taken at a special Soweto City Council meeting which was held at the Jabulani chambers Soweto today, SAPA's correspondent reports. The deputy mayor of Soweto, Mr Glen Jwara, who chaired the meeting, said the council had taken this decision in the absence of Mr Tshabalala — who was not present due to business commitments. Mr Jwara said during the suspension, the mayoral car would be taken away from Mr Tshabalala, as well as all other items belonging to the Council and which the suspended mayor used.

He added that the suspension was in terms of Regulation 81. He said the mayor had violated a Council decision by encouraging people to squat over and above the required number of 400 squatters per site. Mr Jwara said there were now more than 1030 squatters at the Ofolo gold course, which was an "unhealthy" situation. He further said that the Council's lawyers had been instructed to prepare charge sheets in terms of which Mr Thsabalala would be formally charged for contravening the Black Local Authorities Act.

The Council also called for Mr Tshabalala's resignation as both mayor and councillor because he had violated the Councils Act when he publicly disclosed matters regarding the squatter camps. Mr Jwara said the Council had decided that only 400 shacks were to remain at the gold course for a period of four months and after that, a site-and-service scheme would be developed near the Mofolo village.

Six Atteridgeville Schools To Be Closed

MB131428 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1427 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 13, SAPA — The Department of Education and Training has decided, with effect from to-morrow, to close six schools in Atteridgeville, a black residential area outside Pretoria, following the uncontrollable behaviour of pupils of these schools. Announcing the decision to suspend classes at the schools, Mr P.G. Felstead, regional director for the northern Transvaal, said parents meetings were to be held to acquaint parents with prevailing conditions at the schools which made their continued re-opening unnecessary. He did not say what will happen to teachers who will be without pupils to teach. Giving reasons for the closure of the schools Mr Felstead said:

— Pupils arrived late for school and that most of them did not return after the lunch break.
— Many of the pupils did not attend classes but preferred to mill around their school premises.
— Most of the pupils went to school without books and others with only a few.
— There was no discipline at the schools because pupils refused to be disciplined.
— Gambling and dagga [marijuana] smoking had taken place

within the school premises and in some classrooms.
— Many pupils refused to do written work — even to write tests.
— Students representatives councils wanted to take over control of the schools. They arranged stayaways whenever they wished. They have chased away some pupils and teachers at some schools.
— Student organisations paid no heed to appeals made by national organisations to resume their studies but acted in blatant defiance of school regulations.

Mr Felstead said the affected schools — all secondary schools with teenage pupils — were: Saulridge Secondary School, Dr W.F. Nkomo, D.H. Peta, Flavious Mareka, Phelindaba and Hofmeyer High Schools.

Commenting on the drastic steps taken by the northern Transvaal region against the Atteridgeville schools, a Soweto high school master, who preferred to be anonymous, said lawlessness among Soweto pupils was also common. "It is a contagious thing which has affected various parts of the urban areas. Some teachers are afraid to punish their pupils for fear of being dealt with by their pupils. Pupils have taken control of the schools and teachers have to do what they want," he said. He suggested government approval of the National Education Crisis Committee. "That is a people's organisation formed by the people themselves to attend to black education problems. The organisation is acceptable to us. The government should stop forming organisations for us but should accept our own," he concluded.

Application for Alexandra Mass Funeral Refused
MB131831 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1828 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Johannesburg, May 13, SAPA — An application to hold a mass funeral at the Alexandra stadium on Thursday was turned down today by the acting magistrate of Randburg, Mr R. Mandelstam, the Alexandra Action Committee [AAC] said today. The AAC, at a press conference this in Johannesburg afternoon, said they would be meeting their lawyers later to apply for a court interdict to allow the mass funeral of eight people who died in Alexandra last month to go ahead this week. A spokesman for AAC also said the committee had been approached by "businessmen" who offered to try to "persuade the magistrate to allow the funeral." "They (the businessmen) asked us to stop people waving ANC, and South African Communist Party flags at the funeral. We don't order the people to wave the flags, how can we tell them not to wave them?" he said. "The only guarantee we can give is that it will be peaceful," he added. The spokesman did not further identify the "businessmen." "The last two mass funerals were peaceful and we can't understand why this was disallowed. We believe they (the authorities) are trying to further antagonise the Alexandra community," he said.

The AAC said that in a meeting with an Alexandra clergyman, the Randburg magistrate said funerals should not be used to solve "political problems." "But people are dying because of political problems and that is why the funerals are being held," the committee spokesman said. "The most infuriating thing is that in his one-sentence refusal the magistrate didn't even have the courtesy to give reasons for disallowing the funeral," the spokesman said.

According to the committee, relatives of the deceased from all over the country had already started arriving in Alexandra for the mass funeral. Th committee said they feared any security force presence at the funeral could "provoke people and cause more deaths." "The least the police and army can do is to get out of the township during the funeral," the spokesman said. The committee claimed it controlled the township and that crime had was actually decreasing until the police action last month. "The state is threatened because the people are running the township successfully through democratic structures," he added.

In an appeal to white parents, the AAC said: "You should tell your sons in the army to refuse to go into the townships because they are not there to protect the people, but to kill us and our children. We believe South Africa belongs to all South Africans and needs all the people to build the country for the good of all."

Pervasive Police Presence After KwaNdebele Funeral
MB131416 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] There is a heavy police presence reported in the KwaNdebele homeland, northeast of Pretoria. Police are said to have moved into the village of (Schlogte) after trouble flared during a funeral. The burial was apparently of a man allegedly beaten to death by the Mbukudo vigilante group. He is reported to have been killed after he went to the offices of the vigilante group to complain about harassment of youth in the area. Attendance at the funeral has been restricted to [word indistinct] people. The workers say violence has broken out after police allegedly fired teargas at students wishing to attend the ceremony. The youths are reported to have gone on a rampage, attacking PUTCO [Public Utility Transport Corporation] buses and setting fire to shops owned by members of the Mbukudo. There has been no comment from police.

Thousands Attend Galeshewe Youth's Funeral
MB131451 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1449 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Mafikeng, May 13, SAPA — Thousands of people arrived in Galeshewe, near Kimberley, today to attend the funeral of the 19-year-old St Boniface Boys High School student, Anthony "Hutshe" Segolodi, allegedly shot by security guards on April 30. The funeral service started at 10am today and sources in the township said that by midday people had already gathered at the Vergenoeg cemetry, heeding restrictions imposed by the Kimberley chief magistrate that the funeral service stop at 14h00. Other restrictions imposed include: the body of the deceased only be released from the funeral parlour an hour before the funeral service; the body must be transported from the church directly to the parlour; the service must take place between 10h00 and 14h00; no placards, posters or banners are to be displayed; the service may not be in the form of a political gathering.

Anthony Segolodi was allegedly shot by security guards on the eve of May Day, in violence which erupted in Galeshewe when a group of people attempted to petrol-bomb a local councillor's house. Two people were injured in the incident.

Police and the army were said to be patrolling the area today. Businesses in the area were closed this morning and attendance at schools was reported to be poor.

Four Robben Island Prisoners Gain Early Release

MB131623 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1616 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Cape Town, May 13, SAPA — Four young men were released from Robben Island today before completing their sentences. The four: Mr Luyanda Mpahlwa, 27, Mr Mzuyikile Hadi, 21, Mr Mabhuti Mpontsana, 23, Mr Sibulelo Mthaza, 22, had not expected remission of their sentences. They left the island at 7am. Mr Mpontsana said: "We didn't expect to be released so soon. We were surprised when told yesterday that we would be set free today. It was sad to leave our comrades behind." They plan to spend a few days in Cape Town before going home.

Mr Mpahlwa, of Umtata, was jailed for four years for refusing to testify against Ntobeko Maqubela, who was charged with high treason and terrorism in 1982. He was due to be releasd in August. Mr Hadi, Mr Mpontsana, and Mr Mthaza, all from Queenstown, were sentenced to five years in 1981 for sabotage. They were due to be released in September. Each man celebrated his 21st birthday on Robben Island. Mr Mpontsana said: "We held a little party. Prisoners held in the A Section bought some sweets and biscuits for the party." He said they had been held in the open section of the prison with Mr James April, who was released on Friday. Mr Mpontsana added: "We socialised with the prisoners in the B Section and met people like Govan Mbeki and Trevor Wentzel, who was released a month ago."

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 13 May

MB131812 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1810 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 13, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest report to 7pm. Item is late due to its length, police said.

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:
"At Kutloanong near Odendaalsrus a mob stoned the Marobe Primary School, causing slight damage.
"At Emjindini near Barberton, a delivery vehicle was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.
"At Huhudi near Vryburg, a policeman used revolver fire to defend his home when it was stoned. No injuries were reported.
"At Balfour black residential area, the SAP used tear smoke and shotgun fire when a mob ran away with a pauper's body in a coffin. The body and coffin were recovered and buried.
"At Bonteheuwel and Bellville South in the WP [Western Province], a post office vehicle and a private vehicle were respectively stoned.
"At Katlehong near Germiston, two municipal vehicles were extensively damaged by arsonists.
"At Thumahole near Parys, a policeman's home was petrol-bombed and another policeman's home was stoned. In other incidents a private vehicle were damaged when it was set alight and a vehicle of the SAP was stoned.
"At the old residential area near Witbank, a private vehicle was destroyed by arsonists.
"Incidents of intimidation occurred at Tonga (Kangwane) and Lomati (Malelaan) in the eastern Transvaal. The SAP dispersed scholars with quirts at the Tonga Technical College when they intimidated teachers. In the same area tear smoke and shotgun fire were used to disperse a mob that gathered illegally. At Lomati 10 men were arrested by the SAP when they intimidated shopgoers.
"At Everton near Vanderbijlpark a vehicle of the development board was stoned.
"At Bekkersdal near Westonaria a charred body of an unknown man was found.
"At Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand], 37 people were arrested when they gathered illegally and petrol-bombed police vehicles. The SAP dispersed the mob with shotgun fire.
"In other incidents, two delivery vehicles were stoned, a private vehicle as well as a delivery vehicle were destroyed by arsonists. A vehicle of the Development Board was also stoned.
"The charred body of an unknown man was found at the back of the Naledi industrial area.
"At Qwezi near Hannover the SAP used tear smoke to disperse a mob when their vehicle was stoned.
"At Galeshewe near Kimberley, two women were arrested when a policeman's home was stoned. He used shotgun fire to disperse his attackers. In another incident a private vehicle was stoned.
"At Mkekweni near Paarl, a man was arrested when a SAP vehicle was stoned.
"At Thabong near Welkom, municipal police used shotgun fire to disperse a mob when the Basiso school was stoned. Two women were slightly injured in the unrest.
"At Duncan village near East London, a delivery vehicle was slightly damaged by arsonists.
"At Welkom in the white residential area, five men were arrested when blacks were intimidated to stay away from work."

End report.

14 May

MB140828 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0820 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Pretoria, May 13, SAPA — Following is the SAP 8am unrest situation report:

"Isolated incidents occurred in the eastern Cape, Soweto, Durban, on the Transvaal's east Rand, in the eastern Transvaal, western and northern Cape and in Pretoria yesterday afternoon and evening.
"In the eastern Cape, arsonists using petrol bombs set fire to and destroyed a delivery vehicle in Motherwell, while in New Brighton, a private home was similarly set alight and extensively damaged.
"At Soweto, Transvaal, a private vehicle was stolen from its owner by a group of blacks. A youth, who was a passenger in the vehicle, sustained slight injuries in the incident.
"In two incidents of stone-throwing at buses in KwaMashu, near Durban, a passenger and the driver of one of the buses were injured.

"Police in Balfour, on the east Rand, fired tearsmoke and then birdshot to disperse stone-throwers, while at Tembisa, policemen fired birdshot and wounded a black female in the leg when a group of blacks tried to overturn their vehicle. The woman was arrested after receiving medical treatment.

"At Kabokweni, near White River, in the eastern Transvaal, a group of about 300 blacks stoned a police patrol. The policemen fired tearsmoke and arrested five men in the incident.

"A coloured youth was arrested at Bonteheuwel, near Cape Town, yesterday afternoon during an incident in which a bus was stoned.

"At Galashewe, near Kimberley, police fired birdshot when their vehicle was attacked and stoned by a group of blacks. No injuries were reported.

"At Soshanguwe, near Pretoria, three black stone-throwing youths caused extensive damage to a bus. All three were arrested by police."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

Importance of Group Characteristics

"Acknowledgement of the importance of 'group characteristics' was of vital importance in South Africa's constitutional reform process, Mr Val Volker (NP [National Party] Klip River) said," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 10 May reports on page 4. Volker said that it was important for education to remain an "own affair," falling under each group's control.

Conservative MPs Question Heunis

Another report on the same page notes that Conservative Party MP Jan Hoon called on Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis and the rest of the government to "state clearly whether it intended to establish a 'fourth Parliament' for blacks on the same basis as the existing three Houses for Whites, Coloureds and Indians." Hoon said that Heunis should also tell the House of Assembly whether he intend to make a " 'drastic' " changes in the Group Areas Act. Another page 4 report notes that Conservative Party MP Koos van der Merwe told Parliament that "South Africa was trapped in the 'mind-boggling rhetoric' of 'emperor' Chris Heunis." Van der Merwe called on Heunis to tell the house what methods he would use "to protect South Africa's minorities."

CITIZEN on UK Elections

In an editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* says that this week's setback for the Conservative Party in Great Britain is "perturbing for South Africa. We have grown accustomed to having Mrs Thatcher's steadfastness in resisting serious punitive measures against South Africa." "If we hope that she gets out of her troubles and is able to win back the support of the electorate in Britain, it is because she is a friend of this country, wishes us well and wants to see a peaceful solution to our problems. Labour leader Neil Knnock, on the other hand, is a man whose hatred for this country and its Government has never been concealed." If Thatcher and the Conservatives lose the next general election, "South Africa will be in real trouble."

Growing Debts

"South Africa's companies — and individuals — are incurring substantially greater debts and the rate of increase over the last few years is escalating, according to a Dunn and Bradstreet analysis of figures released by Central Statistical Services," the paper reports on page 12. "In 1985 judgments passed for debt in the civil courts amounted to R667 million. This was a staggering 90 percent higher than in 1984." The annual increase rate in 1984 over 1983 was 60 percent and "the same trend is evident in the number of summonses issued, which in 1985 totalled 1,026,636 — a 17 percent increase over 1984."

Pick'n'Pay Strike

"Talks between the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union and Pick'n'Pay were set to continue today after failing to reach an agreement in negotiations lasting six hours atthe weekend." Helen Simpson, Tim Clarke, and John Miller report on page 2 of Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 12 May. The union has issued a statement "saying it would not be intimidated by threats of dismissal or 'fancy legal footwork' " and a union spokesman said of Pick'n'Pay group chief Raymond Ackerman's charges of union intimidation that " 'the union is used to the Le Granges and Bothas saying the problems of the country are caused by agitators. Mr Ackerman is talking the same language.' " The spokesman said that while the union did not condone violence, it believed Pick'n'Pay was overreacting and noted that " 'there is bound to be retaliation' " for an attack by " 'vigilante customers' " on union members at Steeldale.

Conservatives Say Poll 'Fallacious'

"A Conservative Party [CP] spokesman said last night the published findings of a recent opinion poll were fallacious and in fact most whites in South Africa want ANC leader Nelson Mandela kept in jail," the paper reports on page 8. "Mr Clive Derby-Lewis director of the CP mouthpiece, *THE STALLARD FOUNDATION*, disputed the findings of the poll which said urban Whites were almost equally divided one the issue of Mandela's release."

Ban on KWV Wine in Canada

"Cape wine farmers have been paid R12.5 million from KWV's record profits for last year, a drop of about R1 million or 8 percent from the total payments of R13.6 million made for the previous year," the paper reports on page 23. "But their earnings for 1986 could be hit by the loss of export markets, incling a ban on KWV products by Canada, its biggest single export market." In its annual report, KWV said "the export market environment last year was characterised by unfavourable political climates which coupled with government changes in certain countries, directly led to boycotts, particularly where state monopolies were in control."

Christ To Liberate RSA

"Christ is going to liberate South Africa — through the ANC, the Russians or whichever power there may be, Dr Noco Smith of the Ned Geref Kerk in Afrika [Dutch Reformed Church in Africa] said yesterday at a memorial service for the 11 Winterveld shooting victims," Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 9 May reports on page 2. Smith told the mourners "whites would be liberated from domination and fear of blacks and blacks from anger."

IBM Director on Disinvestment

"An urgent call to open negotiations with all groups, including the ANC and Mr Nelson Mandela, has been made in Durban by the managing director of IBM South Africa, Mr Jack Clarke," another report on the same page says. Clarke said he was alarmed at the number of moderate black leaders who are supporting calls for disinvestment, not because they wanted companies to leave but because they felt they "had to exert pressure on the government." Clarke added that " 'if disinvestment were to become a reality, any leverage which foreign companies may have will disappear. There are forces to the left and right ... who want that to happen in the misguided belief that we can be left to sort out our own problems. That thinking is too naive to be taken seriously but too dangerous to ignore.' "

Police Whipping Condemned

Another page 2 report notes that the Black Sash Education Group, Education for an Aware South Africa, and Cape Town City Councillor Eulalie Stott have condemned the police whipping of students at Arcadia High School. The Black Sash group expressed concern over the "minimal" reporting of events at black schools, while Education for an Aware South Africa said the incident was another example " 'of a corrupt and illegitimate police force attempting to implement indefensible state education policies.' "

Former Student Whipped

"A 19-year-old former University of the Western Cape student, Mr Alton Barnes, said on Wednesday that he had been whipped by a plainclothes policeman in Mitchells Plain," the *CAPE TIMES* reports on page 3. "Mr Barnes had about eight welts on his face, arms, chest and back. He said a bleeding would on his right shoulder was caused by a policeman who had tripped him before whipping him."

CAPE TIMES on Namibia

"While there has been rapid movement in some fields in South Africa, there seems little hope of progress across the border in SWA/Namibia," the *CAPE TIMES* says in an editorial on the same page. There is no sign that agreement will be released on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola and "the signs point more to an Angolan stalemate, with the Cubans remaining firmly in place to guard against UNITA depredations, than to an imminent settlement in Angola. And that in turn means that a settlement in SWA/Namibia is more remote now than when hopes were last high eight years ago."

Column on EPG Talks

In the "London Dateline" column on the same page, John Battersby writes that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) peace plan "has already progressed much further along the road to establishing a dialogue with African nationalists then most observers predicted — but major obstacles lie ahead." The ANC is "publicly insisting that it had not changed its stance and would be calling for full implementation of the Commonwealth demands before agreeing to negotiate with Pretoria. But I am told that the ANC does not accept a direct link between Mr Mandela's release and a 'truce' and emphasizes that all political prisoners would have to be freed." However, Battersby says there are "three good reasons why South Africa should be cooperating with the Commonwealth. Firstly, it is the last opportunity to constructively exploit British goodwill towards South Africa. Secondly, it is the last available structure for delaying mandatory economic sanctions. Thirdly, it is the only prospect on the political horizon to — at worst — reduce the levels for violence and — at best — achieve an ANC moratorium on violence."

Government 'Backing Down' on Rent

"Government is believed to be backing down from its proposal empowering black local authorities to force employers to act as rent collection agents," Chris Cairncross and Lesley Lambert report on the front page of Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 12 May. The proposal is contained in the Black Local Authorities Amendment Bill which is now before a standing committee and "it is understood the Bill has come in for flack in the committee stage and there is every indication government will scrap the clause entirely."

Former PFP Leader on Reform, Sanctions

Richard Walker reports from New York on page 2 that former Progressive Federal Party leader Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, speaking in Boston, said the government's greatest failure has been its failure to negotiate with the ANC and " 'they just don't understand that the ANC represents the middle ground.' " Slabbert also said that reform in South Africa was " 'too little, too late,' " but warned that sanctions could do more harm than good unless they were applied carefully. He also said that "constructive engagement was 'a good concept that died in the execution.' "

'Exodus' Continues

"The exodus of South Africans continued in January as the country lost 518 people compared with a gain of 1,547 in January last year," another report on the same page says. "Of the 1,247 people who left in January, 211 were professional, technical and related workers. SA gained 107 immigrants in these fields in that month."

Reserve Bank Will Not Meet Deadline

"The Reserve Bank will not meet the September deadline for a total withdrawal of its control in the forward market, as envisaged by the De Kock Commission," Alan Sendzul reports on the same page. "The Bank essentially has to stay because the forward market has been thrown into disarray by a lack of spot dollars which it now needs to meet maturing forward contracts. Pretoria's attempts to dilute its pricing control over forward dollars, in line with the commission's recommendations, have been hampered by the recent chronic shortage of spot dollars."

SACBC Dismisses Sanctions Report

"The Catholic Bishops Conference has dismissed as pure speculation a report that it had given qualified support to disinvestment and sanctions," another page 2 report says. "Friday's *BUSINESS DAY* reported that Catholic bishops in Britain had decided to boycott SA goods and that the decision had come 'after a controversial decision by the SA Catholics Bishops Conference [SACBC] last week giving the first qualified support to disinvestment and sanctions.' " An SACBC spokesman said the bishops had called for economic pressure but not sanctions or disivestment specifically.

Relly Rejects Mediation

John Battersby reports from London on page 3 on an interview with Anglo-American chairman Gavin Relly by the *SAMPSON NEWSLETTER*, published by Anthony Sampson. Relly told Sampson that "Anglo American has abandoned its efforts to bring SA Government and the African National Congress (ANC) together." " 'I don't think that we have a role to get the government and the ANC together. That is for strictly political forces.' " "He also expressed support for KwaZulu leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, described SA as one of the most socialist countries in the world, praised Botha for his 'dogged determination' and ruled out the breaking up of the Anglo American conglomerate." He said that his meeting with the ANC had forced the issue on Pretoria and that he had been blamed for " 'opening the floodgates.' " " 'P.W. Botha cross — but not very cross.' " " 'In fact, it was one of the nicest days I've ever spent — a picnic among South Africans talking in a friendly way about their future together. There are now so many initiatives, maturations on both sides. It would be counter-productive to continue with ours.' " On Buthelezi, Relly said that " 'you can't expect us to run away from the single black leader who says exactly what we think. I like Buthelezi and what he says. Business has talked to him for a long time.' " He said that South Africa was one of the most socialist countries in the world because the Afrikaners had built up a strong system to distribute benefits to their "tribe" and that this was a hindrance to growth. However, he was impressed with the president's " 'dogged determination to get on with reform. I know from trying to move our own people how difficult it can be.' "

Port Elizabeth Funeral

On page 5, the paper's correspondent reports from Port Elizabeth that at a funeral this weekend, boycott leader Mkhuseli Jack said that "the only way to 'stop the flames of black anger' was to release Nelson Mandela, unban the ANC and allow the exiles to come back home." He also said the boycott would be spread after the mayor of Port Elizabeth Ben Olivier "stated he was not prepared to talk to the consumer boycott leaders."

Government's Land Search

An article on page 5 of *BUSINESS DAY* says that the government's search for land to accommodate black migration to the urban areas has been spread countrywide but "there is no doubt that it is being concentrated on those areas most in need of economic stimulation and support." "Although it is now official policy to accept urbanisation as a natural phenomenon, it is also patently clear that government has not relinquished its determination to encourage greater decentralisation." This means the government will not "concentrate on purchases of land in the favoured urbanisation areas" such as Johannesburg. The idea is to redirect private sector efforts and migrant sectors of the community to areas which need resettlement and new enterprise.

BUSINESS DAY on Strike

BUSINESS DAY's editorial on page 6 says that as politics is the division of the spoils, no one should be surprised when the Pick'n'Pay dispute becomes political. "Clearly, we are dealing here with a convergence of industrial action, politics and criminality, a dangerous mixture that is calculated to arouse high emotion and to cloud judgment." The issue becomes political because "people who are denied satisfactory political expression will politicise their schools, their churches, their funerals and their labour unions. The remedy is not to berate them for doing so, but to negotiate political alternatives." However, both the company and union should try to separate politics from industrial action and "not to inflame political feelings while they try to deal with a wage dispute. Then they can join together to change the political structure."

Pandora's Box

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper says it respects Rev Leon Sullivan and his code for U.S. companies, which has played a "significant role in bringing about change." However, it has problems with his recent call for "corporate civil disobedience." "The problem is to decide which laws to obey." Are stayaways and consumer boycotts to be supported? What about "people's justice?" Or should corporations refuse to pay taxes? These examples show that "those who choose to flout some laws must expect others to flout other laws. It is a Pandora's box."

'Comrades' Rule Alexandra

On the same page, Sipho Ngcobo reports that Alexandra is in the grip of "the local political activists — the 'comrades.' They claim to have run all the affairs of the townships since the eruption of a terrific wave of unrest on February 15." "Under the banner and leadership of the political activists and the resultant high level of political consciousness, the local masses have reached a stage where there is little or no co-operation between them and government authorities." According to the "comrades," " 'a decision has been taken to form an alternative administrative structure to govern the township because the residents rejected any government-appoint administration.' " " 'Residents have successfully been mobilised so they can defend themselves against the police.' " Actions have been taken against town councillors, which have caused them to resign, and the police are now the major target. Police informers are killed. "People's courts" deal with all types of cases, and some say there are tires hanging on the wall to be used as "necklaces" for those found guilty. He describes a court session which he was able to attend after many shadowy contacts. All members of the court, which handles all kinds of offenses, are members of the Alexandra Action Committee. "In Alex hardly anybody goes to the police these days. They report their cases to the 'comrades.' " "The group monitors and co-ordinates day-to-day activities of the yard and street committees it has formed to create a barrier between the police and residents."

Leftist ANC

An article by Peter Wallington on page 8 cites Witwatersrand University Professor Tom Lodge as saying that roughly half of the ANC leadership is communist. He told the paper that the South African Communist Party was "secretive about their membership, and this made pinpointing members difficult." He cautioned about making too much of the distinction between nationalists and communists as "the gulf between the two factions was not that wide."

Unemployment Crisis

Thelma Tuch reports on the same page on the unemployment situation and the Black Sash's role in dealing with the trauma. "The level of unemployment has reached critical proportions." Employers break the law by not applying for Unemployment

Insurance cards for their employees, the level of ignorance among workers is high, and they face considerable red tape. Worst off are school dropouts with no job at all. The worst area is the eastern Cape where 60 percent of the black labor force in Grahamstown and 56 percent of labor force in Port Elizabeth-Uitanhage have no jobs. Rural poverty has increased as remittances from the urban areas have stopped, and entire families may depend on grandmother's old age pension.

New Car Sales Down

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 12 May reports on page 1 that "the impact of the perks tax on the pattern of car buying has been 'alarming' since its introduction a little over a year ago, according to studies carried out by motor firms." And they believe the worst is to come. The National Association of Automobile Manufacturers says there was an unprecedented increase in the demand for used cars at the expense of new models. In 1984 the ratio of used to new cars in total sales was 1.5 to one. Within months of the launch of the perks tax, the gap had widened to 2.5 cars for every new car. Worst of all, fleet owners — on whom the industry normally relies for at least 80 percent of all new cars — also started buying second hand cars. Since the beginning of 1984, sales of smaller cars have risen from 48 percent of all sales to about 64 percent, while medium models have fallen from 34 to 26 percent.

Home Crime Watch System

A report on page 4 says "residents of Linbro Park in Sandton are flocking to join a 'home crime watch' system launched to combat the 400 percent increase in crime in their suburb over the last two months." The suburb is just across the eastern bypass from the troubled Alexandra township.

Tutu Will Not Request Residence Permit

"Bishop Desmond Tutu will move into the official residence in Bishopscourt [Cape Town] after his instatement as Archbishop, but he will not ask for permission to live in a white areas," a report on page 10 says. In terms of the Group Areas Act, he may not occupy official residences in areas proclaimed for whites, but he could apply for a permit. "Bishop Tutu reacted with indignation when asked if he would seek permission to live at Bishopscourt. 'Why should I? This is my country. If I can live there because I can afford it or because of my position, why shouldn't I?' "

Nationalists on Group Areas

"The Government has been driven back to almost the final line of defences over its 38-year-old apartheid policy," political staff writer Bruce Cameron reports on page 13. While most in the National Party government are holding on to segregated group areas and to education, "cracks in what was previously a solid wall are appearing." "There are Nationalists who privately concede that the Group Areas Act will eventually have to go and that schools will have to be opened to all living in a particular community." Conservatives such as Education Minister De Klerk attempt to spread the wings of "own affairs" as far as possible and the more conservative elements in the governemnt harp about the dangers of mixing at lower income levels. "Current Nationalist thinking seems to indicate that the Government is unlikely to opt for a general nationwide implementation of grey areas, but will leave the decision to local authorities. This would enable them to avoid, to some extent, taking the rap — particularly in areas where the Nationalists are hard-pressed by the Right. Most Nationalists appear to accept that group areas cannot survive. How they will go is only a matter of time and method."

Soweto City Council

Soweto Mayor Ephraim Tshabalala, "was mandated to dissolve the council and remain with the town clerk to run the affairs of the township at a Sofasonke Party meeting held at the Eyethu Cinema yesterday," Ali Mphaki reports on the first page of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 12 May. The meeting was told most of the councillors were corrupt, and the mayor should be allowed to run the town for a "test" period of 2 or 3 years. The mayor would like to have powers similar to those given to homeland leaders and have the right to change the cabinet ministers as he saw fit. He said he wanted the Sofasonke Party to be the main party in Soweto such as Inkatha was in Natal.

AZAPO Member Transferred

"A Seshego branch official of the Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] who is employed by the Lebowa Government has been transferred to Bushbuckridge — over 200 kilometers away — in what the organisation says is a campaign of harassment of its members," the *SOWETAN* reports on page 2. The official, who worked for the Seshego superintendent's office, is vice chairman of the local AZAPO branch. The AZAPO publicity secretary called the move an attempt to " 'disorganise the Seshego branch.' "

Committee To Help Children

On the same page, the paper reports that "the Azanian Youth Council has formed a committee to help children who are exploited by businessmen. It will also help children who are allegedly fetched from orphanages to be hired as domestic servants."

SOWETAN on Township Authority

In its editorial on page 4, the paper says it is reasonable to ask "what the Government can do, or rather must do, about the collapse of the local authorities in black townships." Some townships have decided to create street and block committees, which might seem questionable, but this has been decided by the people themselves. What should be put in place to run the townships? The paper believes that those who have formed street and block committees should be consulted, although it is questionable if they are willing to be consulted by the government. "An even more sensible suggestion would then be to reinforce such a system by bringing back the old metropolitan way of running the black township in tandem with their nearest cities. When the Johannesburg City Council managed the business of Soweto many years ago, the townships were administered not perfectly, but reasonably well."

Fears of Mandela

Aggrey Dlaaste in his "On the Line" column on page 6 writes that much speculation is made over the release of Nelson Mandela but he says release him tomorrow and "see what happens." All political organizations should be unbanned too, or "all the perfume from P.W. Botha's Arabia will not sweeten the wave of death and unrest in the black townships." He believes

the dilly-dallying is fooling no one and that blacks will not be satisfied until they "see Mr Mandela and other black leaders sitting right there in Cape Town thrashing out the destiny of this country, with the Government." He says he is afraid, however, that the white man "is afraid if they get those gentlemen to run the country with them, they will make such a damned success of this whole miserable business, the white man would never be able to hold his arrogant head up again."

BEELD on CP-AWB

In an editorial on page 8, Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 12 May says there is much truth in the report in "the Nationalist, the National Party [NP] mouthpiece, that the Conservative Party [CP] and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement — AWB] can be viewed as creations of the NP." But, it adds, one could also put it differently: that the NP shed its skin, cast off parts that had become irrelevant due to the reform process, and what remained of what had been cast off was the CP, the AWB, and the HNP [Herstigte Nasionale Party — Reformed National Party]. "There are two forces which can oppose each other in politics: popularity and responsible government. A party could allow itself to be led by the sometimes fickle, opportunistic views of its voters, or it can use its greater wisdom to lead them in less popular but possibly safer directions. The later is at the heart of the government's reforms — long-term security for all. In the process, the NP lost some popularity because it threw overboard policies which soothed white voters." It is only through such painful honesty, the paper concludes, that the country's interests can be served.

RAPPORT on EPG

Johannesburg *RAPPORT* in Afrikaans of 11 May, in an editorial on page 10, says of the Eminent Persons Group [EPG]: "When the delegation of wise men arrives in the country on Tuesday, there will most likely be much greater public interest in their visit than was the case the last time they were here. Last time, they deliberately chose to keep out of the limelight. Instead of issuing judgments, they quietly proceeded to ask, listen, and talk." Referring to speculation on progress made by the group and possible mediation by them between government and the ANC, the paper cautions: "Experience has shown that too high expectations at too early a stage lead to disappointment. What could well be said, though, is that in future foreign groups which concern themselves with this country — even with the best of intentions — can learn a lesson in tactics and strategy from the wise men from the Commonwealth."

RAPPORT on NP Dilemma

In a second editorial on page 10, *RAPPORT* says: "The dilemma of the choice the NP has had to make in the past few years could not have put more clearly than in the party's official mouthpiece, *THE NATIONALIST*. On the one side, says an article in the publication, the NP is losing support because of its constitutional, political, and socioeconomic reforms. But one cannot expect that 10 million blacks be left without political rights indefinitely simply because they are black. Indeed, for a long time to come, this will remain the dilemma of the NP, the majority party in government, the choice between overwhelming white support and the broader interests of all South Africa's inhabitants." This, it adds, is a gamble. The party paper itself admits that there is no guarantee that reform is going to succeed, being bedeviled by too much rebel white resistance and the unwillingness of blacks to come to the negotiating table.

War in Steelpoort

On page 15, the paper reports there is a real threat of war between the farmers of the fertile Steelpoort valley in eastern Transvaal and their black neighbors in Sekhukhuneland, a section of Lebowa. "For the past 4 months, the farmers have been terrorized by elements of the United Democratic Front and the ANC. The angry farmers, facing the threat to their safety and survival, have given the government 2 weeks to solve the matter. Thereafter, they warn, they are going to enter Lebowa to wipe out the nest of 'comrades' and terrorists." The report says that the farmers' employees have been threatened and several of their vehicles have been damaged, equipment is stolen, fences are torn down, livestock maimed, and one farmer had his house and outbuildings burned down. The farmers of the area held talks with their member of parliament, Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis, and demanded that the government provide immediate relief to their problem. "The farmers allege that the ANC has warned them their homes will be burned, and their families attacked. Most of the farmsteads are within 500 meters of the Lebowa border. 'And we believe them. Every threat so far made by the ANC has been carried out,' the farmers say."

Indian Onslaught

On page 14 the *RAPPORT* reports that Bloemfontein businessmen have prepared themselves for the onslaught and price wars which are expected once Indians begin trading in the Orange Free State in the near future, but some problems still remain to be solved. "The main problem is where the Indians will stay. They are not allowed to own property in white areas, but they may lease property. A few families from Natal who have opened a clothing factory at Thaba Nchu have already been to view some houses in the city." The report says Mr Norman Doubell, chairman of the Bloemfontein management committee, has indicated that a separate residential area may be developed for the Indians, as it does not seem there will be many of them settling in the province. "Most of the businessmen agree that the arrival of Indian businessmen will stimulate the city's economy. But it is also likely that clothing shops will have to drop their prices or face closure."

Open Movie Theaters

On page 9, the paper reports that in just 2 short months the country's movie theater world has changed radically as theaters all over have been opened to all races. Almost all the theaters in Cape Province, Natal, and the Orange Free State have no restrictions, even in the smaller towns. Nobody even sees the issue as worth discussing any longer. "But what certainly still is news are those places where these facilities have not been opened to all: Nigel, Krugersdorp, Roodepoort and, ironically, Pretoria." The report says that although the Krugersdorp city council decided 2 months ago not to open the theaters in its area, the matter is to be discussed again soon. "The Roodepoort town clerk, Mr Werner Zybrands, told *RAPPORT* that the five theaters in the shopping centers of the city have been opened, but the drive-in theater is still reserved for whites. 'It is right in the middle of a white residential area, and we will not be reconsidering our decision. We have made the reasons clear to the film distributors.'" The paper adds that Pretoria sources have said that the whole matter of opening the theaters is receiving atten-

tion, and that the city's management committee will make its decision before the end of June.

CAPE TIMES on Unrest Funerals

In an editorial on page 8, Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 12 May discussed the "appalling dilemma" of restrictions on unrest funerals. If an attempt is made to enforce the restrictions, "bloodshed is almost certain to follow," but if "the police stand by and do nothing, the law is brought into disrepute." What is happening at unrest funerals now "is a kind of brinksmanship on both sides, with the people observing some of restrictions and ignoring others and the police choosing, part of the time, to look the other way. Sooner or later there will be a miscalculation on either side and the consequences will be tragic." As long as the ANC remains banned and there is no negotiation, blacks will seek "to transform funerals into nationalist political rallies. This trend should be allowed to take its natural course. Vigorous political activity in the black community should be accepted as eminently desirable in helping to create a climate of negotiation."

Attitude on Equal Education

"The government's attitude towards black education has undoubtedly changed over the years," the *CAPE TIMES* says in another editorial on the same page. However, education will never be equal until it is no longer divided along racial lines. "So long as a dominant white political party retains the power to compartmentalize education departments according to race and to allocate funds on this basis, it has no right to claim on behalf of other population that they are getting a fair deal." There will not be a fair deal until the different education departments are replaced by a unitary education system and until blacks "have at least as much parliamentary say in the running of such a unitary system, and in the distribution of school funds, as whites. That, after all, constitutes part of what power-sharing is all about. Paternal white largesse is no longer an acceptable substitute for educational equality."

U.S. Antiapartheid Protests

In an article on the same page on antiapartheid protests at universities in the United States, Robin Hallett writes: "So is the whole disinvestment campaign something about which Pretoria has no need to have sleepless nights? In the short run it may seem negligible — but that is not the end of the matter. For a new generation of Americans anti-apartheid demonstrations serve to focus attention — even if through pretty clouded lenses — on the whole South African issue. One way and another South Africa is going to be a significant issue in American politics for a long time to come."

New Parent-Teacher-Student Group

"An appeal for the cessation of violence 'among organizations of the oppressed' has been made by the newly-formed Federation of Parent-Teacher-Student Associations (PTSAS) Western Cape, which was launched at the Samaj Centre in Rylands Estate on Wednesday," the *CAPE TIMES* reports on page 9. The group said it has noted " 'the State is continually playing off one organization of the people against the other. This has resulted in suspicion developing amongst liberatory organisations' " and said it would work for " 'a unified system of education in a single, non-racial democratic SA/Azania.' " It called for the removal of troops from the townships and schools, the unbanning of " 'progressive people's organizations,' " the return of political exiles, the unconditional release of political prisoners, and the unconditional withdrawal of charges of public violence against students, among other things.

Government Aggravates Instability

"The Government's mismanagement of the reform process had aggravated the instability of this country and led to further violence, the leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said," Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 13 May reports on page 4. Speaking in parliament, Eglin, said that while it was true reform often was accompanied by instability, "it was also true that a lack of real reform created instability." Although ministers "tend to console themselves with the belief" that the unrest was the result of reform, "the perception of Black people was that it was caused by a slowness, or lack, of reform." Eglin said the government had created expectations which it failed to meet and its reform process was often seen as replacing one form of apartheid with another.

Concessions to Eastern Cape

"The government has said it is willing to grant concessions, including the institution of a uniform steel price between East London and Port Elizabeth, to help improve economic conditions in the motor industry in the area," another report on the same page says. Speaking in parliament, Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis said "the Government had great understanding of the economic conditions in the Eastern Cape" and was putting together a package of concessions for the region.

CITIZEN on Tutu Remarks

In an editorial on page 6, *THE CITIZEN* comments on Bishop Tutu's remarks to the International Press Institute criticizing the press in South Africa. While Tutu said that he believed South African papers pandered to white interests, "we think Bishop Tutu panders to radical interests by failing to tell the foreign countries and media about the true situation in South Africa, including the Black on Black violence, the necklacings, and other forms of savagery." "We think Bishop Tutu has abandoned the true tenets of his religion by being a political priest" and has helped to create "the world hostility with his outrageous attacks on this country and Government." While there are "severe restrictions" on the press in South Africa, "in the final analysis the South African Government has shown a recognition of the value of a free press that is not to be found in other parts of Africa," and there is no newspaper "that does not want a more just, more equitable, a more democratic and non-racial set-up" in the country, although they may disagree with Tutu's idea of one-man-one-vote majority rule.

Opposition to Catholic Church Call

"The Catholic Church's call for increased economic pressure has again met with strong opposition from Pretoria parishioners — this time in the central parish," the paper reports on page 11. "A majority" of people attending a weekend meeting of "grass-roots Catholics" to discuss the South African Catholic Bishops Conference's call "expressed opposition to disinvestment measures." The director of the Catholic Defense League said " 'there seems to be widespread suspicion among the laity that there are Marxist forces at work in the Church.' "

HNP Opposes Regional Services Councils

"The Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party, HNP] opposition in the Pretoria City Council has accused the council — to the Regional Services Council's Delimination Commission — of misrepresenting feelings in the capital system about the new system," a report on page 14 says. The HNP said the council had given a picture of favorable reaction to the Regional Services Council but this was not the case. The HNP also said it was "irrevocably opposed to the institution of a Regional Services Council for Pretoria because it inevitably meant a further step toward integration."

School To Vote on Opening

"Parents of pupils at the Government-run Rondbosch Boys High and Preparatory Schools are to meet later this month to vote whether they favour open schools," *THE CITIZEN* reports on page 15. The vote follows discussions "between the staff, the school committee and Old Boys."

Danger of Shortlived Upswing

"Any moderate upswing in the economy may be shortlived if the question of the foreign debt repayments and the availability of foreign capital is not resolved satisfactorily, says Gencor [General Mining Union Corporation] chairman Ted Pavitt in his 1985 Review for Employees," Madden Cole reports on page 21. Noting that no change is expected in the rand/dollar exchange rate or the price of cold, Pavitt said this will inhibit growth in the mining sector and have negative effects in the engineering, transport, and construction fields.

Squatters' Shacks Demolished

"Heavily armed police yesterday fired tearsmoke and set dogs on Mofolo, Soweto squatters whose tin shacks were demolished for the second time in a week," Langa Skosana reports on the front page of Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 13 May. "Several people were injured and at least two women were taken to hospital with dog bites and birdshot injuries."

UDF Leader in Court

"The United Democratic Front [UDF] chairman on the West Rand, Mr Phillip Tlhapane, appeared in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday on charges of murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances, possession of a firearm and ammunition and theft," the *SOWETAN* reports on page 2. Tlhapane appeared with four other men — three whites and one black — and the case was postponed unitl 1 September.

Northern Transvaal Boycott

"The Pietersburg Chamber of Commerce is to meet tonight to discuss the consumer boycott which started in several Northern Transvaal towns yesterday, according to its secretary, Mr L. Searle," Mathatha Tsedu reports on the same page. "Many blacks heeded the call in Pietersburg yesterday. Major chain stores were virtually devoid of black customers. Mr Searle said he did not know the reasons for the boycott and could not estimate the loss 'if any,' until tonight's meeting."

Venda Detainees Released

"Six detainees, including two who were on a hunger strike, have been released from detention by Venda security police," the *SOWETAN* reports on page 3. One of the six is an organizer of the Black General Workers Union who, along with another man, had been on a hunger strike since 1 May.

SOWETAN on Soweto Violence

"There are serious indications that the eruptions of violence in Soweto might one day lead to something that would make Alexandra Township look like a Sunday school picnic," the *SOWETAN* says in an editorial on page 4. Attacks on motorists have become an everyday event and "there is fear that gangster elements have taken over the tactic and cars are robbed indiscriminately by youths who do not have any political motive or link. The day car owners take actions against the youths, there will be serious problems." Another "potential timebomb" is the "shacktown started by Mayor Mr E.T. Tshabalala," which could lead to a "Crossroads-like situation, whith all its socio-politico-economic problems smack in the middle of Soweto." However, "perhaps the most serious problem is that of a gang called Kabassas who are being used as a soft target by certain groups." It appears that "rightwing elements have taken over this soft option and are using the name Kabassas for their own sinister motives. Diepkloof has become something like a miniature Alexandra with people dying, houses being destroyed and general mayhem being the order of the day." Unless the government "makes haste to settle these factors," there is the possibility that they will "one day burst in one powerful explosion" and "this country will really see some thing it had never bargained for. And so will the world."

'Focus' on Soweto

The "Focus" column on the same page also discusses the "timebomb" in Soweto, noting that "residents are being pushed to the end of their tether by recent events in the townships." Residents believed as many as 20 people were killed in a "reign of terror" over the weekend and it has been alleged that off-duty policemen were responsible for the violence. Other factors that can lead to an "explosion" are the hijacking of cars and the lack of housing. Furthermore, "house rents and high electricity bills, which have been a big sore point over the years, could lead to conflict between the residents and the authorities. There are now rumblings for rents boycott." "Considering all these factors, it is anyone's guess if a big blow-up is in the cards in Soweto."

Malan on Violence

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 13 May reports on page 4 that Defense Minister General Magnus Malan told the House of Representatives that " 'South Africa will not hold talks with people who propound violence and do not reject it unambiguously.' " He said "dealing with violent organizations would lead to 'capitulation, loss of freedom' and 'walking the path that the rest of Africa has walked.' " In another story on the same page Gen Malan told the House that conscription for coloreds would possibly be introduced in the future but only if the colored community wanted it. " 'The security of the country is indivisible. Defending the country is not the task or duty of one population group,' " he said.

Complaints Against SADF

The deputy defence minister, Adriaan Vlok, told the House of Representatives that "only eight of 40 complaints of Defence Force misconduct during unrest had proved well-founded," another page 4 report says. The SADF had taken action against

the eight.

Call for 3-Day Stayaway

"The National Education Crisis Committee (NECC) has urged the South African business coummnity to heed the black community's call to recognise June 16 as a paid holiday," a page 9 report says. The NECC chairman said the call for national stayaway on 16 June was a "democratic decision taken by the majority of the country's population." The NECC has also called for work stoppages on 17 and 18 June. The NECC chairman said "the black community would use the three-day stayaway to review political progress."

Farmers' Threat

" 'We have had our say — now we will shoot if necessary,' was the last word from farmers in the Steelpoort Valley near Burgersfort, in the North Eastern Transvaal, to *THE STAR* yesterday," a page 9 article says. "They have threatened to take the law into their own hands, alleging that activists are raiding their farms and endangering their families." The farmers say their laborers are being prevented from working on the farms by ANC and United Democratic Front activists.

Views on ANC

"The African National Congress did not believe in anarchy, according to the Director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies at the University of Cape Town, Professor H.W. van der Merwe," another report on page 9 says. He said there was "growing concern within the ANC about 'radical elements' in this country. 'Their fears are matched by our growing fears about the Right-wing Afrikaners.' " Professor van der Merwe, who met with senior ANC officials on a recent visit to London and has met the ANC on several occasions, said the "ANC was prepared to talk to the South African Government, but that the group would not say this publicly."

STAR on Tutu's Criticism

Commenting on Bishop Desmond Tutu's criticism of the South African press, *THE STAR* says in an editorial on page 14 that "each newspaper will have to assess the degree of relevance to itself of Bishop Tutu's comments. *THE STAR* finds itself with no call to apologise to anyone." Difficulties confronting the South African press are evident: "a myriad laws inhibit publication;" some state agencies peddle propaganda and even disinformation; police reports on violence are skimpy and uninformative. But "we believe that there are still concerned newspapers in this country which continue to perform an inestimable service by giving the news and maintaining bridges across colour lines as the country polarises. If the day ever comes that *THE STAR* can no longer perform this service, or is so restricted in its ability to do the job that it begins knowingly to mislead its readers, we will tell them so. That day is not yet. May it never come."

Editorial on Alexandra Crackdown

"This weekend's crackdown on Alexandra Township raises the question whether the combined police and army boots might not have been brought down too heavily, particularly as the very presence of security forces is itself considered provocative in the townships," a second editorial says. "When the soldiers not only do not leave the township but virtually lay siege to it, the authorities ought to provide good and clearly stated reasons for the crackdown. House-to-house searches may indeed uncover lawless elements — but what do they do to the lawful lying abed?"

Growth of Rightwing

Political correspondent David Braun, writing on the editorial page, says "while South Africa's black politics simmer and seethe on the left of the political spectrum there is a steady process of realignment under way in white politics." The forces on the right are consolidating and using every means to reverse President Botha's reforms; the National Party is increasingly showing stresses and strains as it struggles to find solutions to the many pressures; and political movements to the left of the government are going to find their white support diminishing. "The white right has clearly adopted a 'total onslaught' strategy to win power from the Government." Right-wing solidarity is found in the informal but increasingly "cozy" alliance between the Volkswag [National Guard] (cultural and intellectural arm), the Conservative Party (parliamentary and business arm) and the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (military or home guard arm). "The alliance is dedicated to overthrowing the Government by every means available." Mindful of all this, the "National Party attempts to walk an increasingly treacherous road between rising expectations of meaningful reform and white resistance to power-sharing." National Education Minister F.W. de Klerk and Foreign Minister Pik Botha "epitomise the different tendencies in the National Party. One emphasises the own affairs (separate development) aspect of the party's policy, the other the power-sharing principles." "Whether one of these two wings will eventually break away from the party will depend on future developments in the country."

Tutu on Black Rule

A report from Vienna on page 15 of *THE STAR* says "Bishop Desmond Tutu has rejected the new South African Government proposals for black participation in local government, saying they were 'too little and too late.' " Speaking on Austrian television, Bishop Tutu said "black South Africans had proved that when they were not hamstrung they were fully capable of participation in government. 'We do not want black government,' he said. 'We want South African government. We don't want to shed blood.' Black majority rule, he said, would come 'sooner than most people believe.' "

KwaZulu-Natal Difficulties

"The KwaZulu/Natal indaba has not been stopped in its tracks by the Government's new provisional system, but it could make the acceptance of any recommendations more difficult." a page 15 article says. Government spokesmen are "steering around questions on what will happen if the KwaZulu/Natal indaba recommends a single legislature for the region."

Confidence in Rand Drops

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English for 13 May reports on page 2 that "confidence in the rand appears to be ebbing despite the bearish trend of the dollar. The foreign exchange market is signalling that importers would be wise to take forward cover both on dollar/rand transactions and on their commitments in the other major foreign currencies." Forecasts are that the rand would drop as low as $0.45 although it might fluctuate between this and a possible $0.48. No one is talking about a $.050

rand.

BUSINESS DAY on People's Courts

Commenting on the "people's courts" which are operating in Alexandra, a page 6 editorial says "one does not need to be a lawyer to grasp the appalling dangers that lie in the emergence of kangaroo courts operating outside the safeguard of a mature legal system, but the striking thing about the alternative structure of local government is the degree to which it mimics the system that whites have been trying unilaterally to impose, down to the independent local police force." "Instead of sending in the Casspirs, government should be seeking intermediaries to open negotiation with the new power structure that is emerging. It should offer recognition to the system which township dwellers have devised for themselves, subject to the single condition that they submit to free and open elections. Then it would have a chance of bringing the 'people's courts' under the umbrella of law without which they will certainly, by force of human nature, degenerate into instruments of gang law."

Ambassador to U.S. Praised

Simon Barber reports from Washington on the editorial page on South African Ambassador to the United States Herbert Beukes, calling him "perhaps the most effective envoy SA has ever had here." "That Beukes has thrived in the job despite all the early tribulations can be ascribed less to the positive actions lately undertaken by his employers than to the nature of the man himself. In the simplest terms, he is well-liked, not only by the State Department — where he is widely regarded as a tremendous improvement over the stiff, formal Dr Fourie — but even among his government's most unforgiving opponents." Here for once is the official voice of Pretoria saying "mea culpa instead of go to hell." "In Washington, at least, SA's pariahdom is beginning, albeit slowly, to be replaced by something not far off acceptance. Herbert Beukes deserves much of the credit."

Position of Reserve Bank

A page 7 report says the "Reserve Bank will be unable to withdraw from the forward market — - an important recommendation of the De Kock Commission — in September this year." "The Bank, which alone provides forward cover to commercial banks, has it hands tied by the need to support the rand, foreign debt commitments and maturing forward contracts." Pretoria's growing dependence on the forward market to generate spot dollars has sidelined the suggestions of the De Kock Commission.

BEELD on EPG Visit

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans for 13 May says in an editorial on page 12 that the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Groups' [EPG] first visit to South Africa had evoked skepticism and amusement. Now the group has begun a follow-up visit and the attitude toward them is more positive. Those who regard the EPG's visit as uncalled-for meddling should realize that they are representing the Commonwealth, which could impose economic sanctions on South Africa. It is important for South Africa not to invite further economic sanctions from abroad. Noting that any foreign mediator should realize that it could only create a favorable climate for negotiation, it says that only the government and the ANC, for example, can decide if they want to talk to each other. Concluding, it says "we wish the visitors wisdom. South Africa is not so headstrong that it cannot learn from the wisdom of others."

BEELD Views UNITA

In another editorial *BEELD* says "indications are that a bloody battle will ensue when the MPLA forces attack UNITA this month after the rainy season." However, it says UNITA will be well-prepared because of U.S. military support. On the other side Russia is delivering weapons on an unprecedented scale to keep Dos Santos in power. What is more worrying, it notes, is that Russia has promised "joint action" to keep the MPLA in power. What the action will entail has not been spelled out, but America could be forced to give more than just military support to UNITA. Therefore, South Africa is bound to give support to UNITA as General Magnus Malan bluntly stated last year. It seems as if a stalemate situation has been reached in which there is little hope of a settlement plan for southwest Africa being reached in the foreseeable future. The MPLA cannot do without the Cubans, and America and South Africa will not allow UNITA to be overrun.

DIE VADERLAND on Tutu Remarks

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 13 May says in an editorial on page 8 that "Bishop Tutu's statement that white newspapers publish little news about black communities is correct." It is a valid objection but it does not happen without good reason. Papers are aimed at their specific readership. In black newspapers news on how whites think and live is nonexistent. The truth is that if white newspapers were to report extensively on blacks and vice versa, this type of reporting would not appeal to their readers. Concluding, it says "in spite of this white newspapers try to inform their readers on black thinking. The same cannot be said of black newspapers."

WEEKLY MAIL Publishes 'Apartheid Barometer'

MB120727 Johannesburg WEEKLY MAIL in English 9-15 May 86 p 4

["Apartheid Barometer"]

[Excerpts] **Detentions** (according to DPSC [Detainees Parents Support Committee] report):

Detentions under security legislation continue with 90 known detentions during April bringing this year's total to 377. At this date last year the comparative number was 161. The actual figure is in fact much higher, closer to 1,000. This discrepancy is due to the extensive use of Section 50. Names of those detained under this section can be ascertained only with great difficulty. Those identified as currently held number 183. Unnamed detainees presently number 210.

Detentions by Area (April):

Transvaal 26; Natal 2; Eastern Cape 44; Western Cape 11; Northern Cape 0; OFS [Orange Free State] 0; Ciskei 4; Transkei 3; Bophuthatswana 0, Venda 0. TOTAL 90.

Detentions by Legislation:

Section 28, ISA [Internal Security Act] 0; Section 29, ISA 19;Section 31, ISA 0; Section 50, ISA 58; Transkei Public Safety Act 3; Bophuthatswana ISA 0; Venda Terrorism Act 0; Ciskei

National Security Act 4; Unknown legislation 6.

Fate of Those Detained During April (as at April 30, 1986):
Released without charge within 48 hours, 8; after more than 48 hours, 12; charged, awaiting trial, 6; charged and acquitted, 0; charged and convicted, 0; died in detention, 2; still in detention 62.

Increase in Police Force:
Minister of Law and Order Louis le Grange announced in parliament that the government had decided to increase the Police Force from 48,000 to 87,000 in the next 10 years. Replying to another question, he said the police had orders to fire on children only as a last resort. "But there were children and children." According to a recent statement by Helen Suzman (PFP [Progressive Federal Party] Houghton): of the 1,500 people killed in the last 19 months during unrest, 1,000 died at the hands of the police.

Military Extension of Internal Security Act:
During December 1985, when parliament was in recess, an amendment to the Defence Act was gazetted (Notice R2772 of December 13, 1985) which has far-reaching implications in the use of the SADF for performing police functions, particularly in the context of political unrest. In this amendment the SADF personnel are empowered in terms of provisions of the Police Act, the Criminal Procedures Act, and the Internal Security Act detain, search, confiscate, man roadblocks and prevent and disperse gatherings. Thus the role of the SADF, as an instrument of the state in the suppression of political protest, has been formalised.

Group Areas Act:
Between July 1985 and April 18 this year, 133 people were granted permission to live in a group area designated for a race group other than their own and 104 applications were refused, according to Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning Chris Heunis.

White Population Statistics:
There were 4,462,930 white SA citizens as at December 31 last year. A total of 476,000 people at that date had not taken out SA citizenship. Of these 225,381 were from the UK, 59,400 from Zimbabwe, 49,159 from Portugal, and 24,579 from West Germany, according to official statistics released by Administration and Economic Minister Eli Louw.

Emigrations and Immigrations (1985):
— Breakdown according to profession:
— Engineers and related technicians: 658 emigrants, 925 immigrants.
— Aircrafts and ships officers: 6 emigrants, 20 immigrants.
— Medical, dental, veterinary, and related workers (excluding doctors and dentists): 172 emigrants 297 immigrants.
— Statisticians, mathematicians, systems analysts and related technicians: 1 emigrant, 102 immigrants.
— Economists: 147 emigrants, 136 immigrants.
— Jurists, (excluding lawyers): no emigrants, 13 immigrants.
— Teachers: 145 emigrants, 188 immigrants.
— Religious workers: 50 emigrants, 59 immigrants.
— Authors, journalists and writers: 46 emigrants, 36 immigrants.
— Sculptors, painters, photographers and creative artists: 81 emigrants, 78 immigrants.
— Composers and performing artists: 31 emigrants, 30 immigrants.
— Athletes, sportsmen and related workers: 8 emigrants, 7 immigrants.
— Doctors: 58 emigrants, 129 immigrants.
— Dentists: 12 emigrants, 14 immigrants.
— Lawyers: 17 emigrants, one immigrant.
— Architects: 30 emigrants, 59 immigrants.
— Scientists: 69 emigrants, 103 immigrants.
— Other specified professionally qualified persons: 1,450 emigrants, 1,921 immigrants.
— Others, unspecified: 25 emigrants, 30 immigrants.

Banned Books, Publications and Objects (April 25 - May 15):
The following were declared undesirable:
Latin America Revolutionary Poetry/Poesia Revolucionara Latinoamericana (edited by Robert Marquez).
A committee of the Publications Appeal Board decided that the possession of the book: *Organize or Starve* (Ken Luckhardt and Brenda Wall) is no longer prohibited.

Prisoner of Conscience — Ozwendini Mutheiwana:
Ozwendini Mutheiwana, 26, was a student at Turfloop University when he was detained in Pietersburg on August 16, 1985. He has been allowed no formal visits at Hannesburg Prison where he is being held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. He is a member of AZASO [Azanian Students Organization].

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Receives Ministers From Chad, Benin

AB131127 Dakar PANA in English 1002 GMT 13 May 86

[Text] Lusaka, 13 May (ZANA/PANA) — President Kaunda said yesterday he is concerned at the continuing loss of life in the Chad civil war which is being fanned by outsiders. Zambia was disturbed because the people of Chad had not been allowed to live in peace. Receiving Chadian Minister of Economic Affairs Mr Soumaila Mahamat at State House, Dr Kaunda said Zambians were praying for the day when Chadians would be left alone to determine their destiny. People both old and young are losing lives everyday which is not good for Chad. We are praying that time will come and come quickly when people of Chad will be left alone in peace to decide their own future, the president said. Mr Mahamat said he was in Zambia to deliver a special message from President Hissein Habre to Dr Kaunda on the latest situation in Chad. We know that Zambia follows closely the situation in Chad because you personally attach a lot of importance to peace in Africa and it is for this reason that I was sent to come and explain what is happening in our country today, Mr Mahamat said.

At a separate function, Dr Kaunda hailed the warm relations between Zambia and Benin. Speaking when he received that country's Minister of External Affairs Mr Frediric Affo, the

president said he was looking forward to the day when his counterpart, General Mathieu Kerekou, would visit Zambia. Mr Affo said he was here to deliver a special message from Gen Kerekou whom he said admired President Kaunda's leadership qualities and what he was doing for Africa.

India's Gandhi Arrives on 2-Day Official Visit

MB140702 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0632 GMT 14 May 86

[Text] Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has arrived in the country for a 2-day official visit to Zambia. Mr Gandhi, who is accompanied by his wife Sonia, was met at the airport by President Kaunda; the secretary general of the party, Mr Grey Zulu; Prime Minister Keby Musokotwane; and high-ranking government officials.

The Indian prime minister, who is on a 5-day tour of black African states bordering white minority-ruled South Africa, will also visit Zimbabwe, Angola, and Tanzania for talks which will focus on South Africa and Pretoria's occupation of Namibia. This afternoon President Kaunda and Mr Gandhi will hold official talks at State House before proceeding to Longacres for the joint inauguration of new chancellery of the Indian High Commission.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Opens Population Conference in Harare

MB121159 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 12 May 86

[Excerpt] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has called on delegates the All-Africa Parliamentary Conference on Population and Development to come up with such resolutions as take into account Africa's socio-economic system. Opening the conference in Harare this morning, Comrade Mugabe said no population program should be taken in isolation from policies on health, education and employment, environment and use of available resources. He said under Zimbabwe's 5-year development plan, concern is expressed at the present population growth rate of 2.84 percent relative to the gross domestic product. The prime minister said it is for this reason that his government, since independence, has had family planning programs to reduce that growth and improve the quality of life.